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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14, and 16.

G. O. P. Nominates Storey; U. S.-Mexico Money Pact; Britain Prods Thailand

The World's Day—October 7, 1941

New England: Storey Nominated for Coakley Post

Charles Moorfield Storey, Republican Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, was nominated by Senate Republicans in caucus to succeed Daniel H. Coakley as Executive Councilor.

Eye-witness stories of Dunkirk and of Atlantic patrols were told by the British crew of H. M. S. Burnham, being repaired in Boston. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts Senate voted raise in old-age assistance from $30 to $40 monthly; issue stirs State House controversy. [Page 2.]

Washington: Money Pact With Mexico Impends

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau disclosed that the United States and Mexico were about to sign an economic and currency stabilization agreement of far-reaching importance.

The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill calling for the deportation of Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. leader. An identical bill passed the House last year but failed of Senate consideration.

Congressional action was completed on the Administration's property seizure bill which would permit the Government to take over certain machinery and material needed for defense.

Secretary of War Stimson sent Congress the draft of proposed legislation to eliminate complications of the "dual citizenship" problem which he said facilitated espionage.

President Roosevelt's conference with legislative leaders on the question of Neutrality Act revision was complicated by Panama's sudden decision to revoke the registration of any merchant ships mounting arms.

President Roosevelt was reported authoritatively to have advised Congressional leaders that he favored changing the Neutrality Act to arm United States merchant vessels and permit them to travel to belligerent ports and now-forbidden combat zones.

Chairman Vinson (D), of Georgia, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, announced he would introduce legislation to limit profits on all defense Government contracts to a net of 7 per cent. In one instance, he said, it was indicated that profits on a naval defense contract reached 247 per cent.

Far East: Britain May Press Thailand

Thailand may be asked by Britain for guarantees that it will remain neutral and eradicate its pro-Axis tendencies. [Page 7.]

Free China armies have launched a counteroffensive, entering Ichang, spearhead of the Japanese occupation in western Hupeh Province.

American and British military chiefs in the Far East were disclosed to have discussed details of transportation of American aid to the Chinese people.

Recognition of Poland has been withdrawn by Japan because of notice from Germany that the former Polish territory has been annexed to the Reich.

Australian Prime Minister John Curtin was sworn into office. Former Prime Minister Arthur W. Fadden, who had resigned following defeat over the budget, pledged support to Mr. Curtin.

In Europe: Britain Charges Broken Faith

Exchange of prisoners which had been planned between Britain and Germany was canceled by the British on charges of a "flagrant violation of faith" by Germany. [Page 7.]

A Serbian revolt was, according to Nazi dispatches, quelled by Nazi and pro-Axis Croatian troops as disturbances in the Nazi-occupied countries continued unabated. [Page 9.]

A Finnish note to Britain stated that Finland was fighting a defensive war against Russia "without political obligations." [Page 7.]

Maj. Clement Attlee, Labor Party Leader and Lord Privy Seal, will go to New York for the forthcoming International Labor Conference, Prime Minister Churchill announced.

Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt is expected to return from Moscow to Washington shortly to confer with the State Department, presumably regarding the recent Moscow Tri-Power war supply conference.

A German-Turkish trade pact failed to provide Germany with hoped-for Turkish chrome, or to provide Turkey with needed German aircraft.

In Russia: Results of Nazi Drive Unreported

Pincer movement against Moscow with heavy German forces advancing from north and south has been launched, but results so far are not apparent. [Page 1.]

Other heavy fighting was also reported in progress in the region of Melitopol, Kharkov and around the Sea of Azov.

Women Do Men's Work in Plane Plant

DOWNEY, Calif., Oct. 7 (AP)—Women are doing men's work and getting men's wages in the airplane manufacturing business here.

There are 350 women on the shop payroll of Vultee Aircraft and they are in every manufacturing department except the center wing assembly, the pattern shop and the foundry and hammer shop.

"The efficiency of these women on the job proves a greater share of direct production could be handled by women if the national emergency so required," says C. W. Perelle, General Manager of Vultee's Field Division.

Vultee began employing women last April. Because of their ability to withstand the routine of repetitive operations requiring manual dexterity the women soon were tried in nearly all departments of plane manufacture. Today Vultee is using them on 30 different types of direct production jobs, including putting together small sub assemblies, operating light rivet guns, drill presses, paint sprays and the installation of fittings and equipment in fuselages on the power assembly line.

Men who gave up jobs to them in aluminum welding and lathe operation were released for heavier work.

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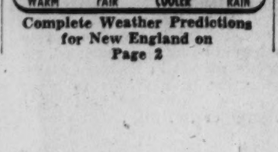

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Isolationism In Business Is Declared Over

Economist at distribution conference says time has come for closer and closer co-operation.

Declaring that the time of business isolationists is over, Dr. Julius Hirsch, economist, and until recently head of the Copenhagen Bureau for Business Research, urged a "new order" for business at the second day's session of the 13th annual Boston Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler, Boston, today.

Dangers of the coming times, he said, call for "closer and closer co-operation in order to maintain yourself and the unparalleled strength of American economic life and performance."

Dr. Hirsch visualized the development in Washington, D. C., of the "super-Mecca" of America, as a result of price-fixing activity and the many ramifications of price control. The business man now finds that he must be in his plant and four or five Washington offices at the same time, he said.

Another feature of today's session was the joint luncheon of the Conference and the Advertising Club of Boston, attended by an estimated 1,000 persons. Speakers at the luncheon lashed out at Hitler, when Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, of Harvard University, chairman of the luncheon session, and Douglas Miller, former United States Commercial Attache, at Berlin, and author of "You Can't Do Business with Hitler," addressed the meeting.

Special significance was attached to this phase of the program, in view of the fact that the entire proceedings are being radiocast through the world by short-wave Station WRUL.

Professor Perry said that the "wickedness of Hitler" had been familiar now for 10 years. From almost any point of view, Hitler and his followers are clearly evil, yet there are many about us who profess to be Christians, humanitarians, lovers of truth, men of conscience or prudence, and who yet refuse to condemn Hitler, he said.

People get accustomed to wickedness as they do to stimulants and it requires an increased dose to produce any effect, Professor Perry stated. "Hitler exhausted so many of the possibilities of wickedness some time ago, that very little remains with which to excite attention," he said.

Still another feature was the address of Brig.-Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, Administrator of Export Control, at Washington, who forecast that the effects of federal control of exports would be felt for generations to come.

Stories and Pictures of Distribution Conference: Page 5.

712 Licenses Lost By Drunken Driving

Drunken driving is increasing in Massachusetts and is becoming a major problem, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today, as he said that 712 persons lost their licenses in September for drunken driving as compared with 590 in the same month a year ago.

The Registrar also reported that suspensions for this offense during the past three months total 2,214, or 350 more than in the corresponding 1940 period.

Small Firms Demand Share Of Priorities

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Materials sufficient to keep their plants from being closed were demanded today of official Washington by the organized small businessmen of New England.

After a meeting here last night at which action was unanimously authorized, Richard C. Cooke of Natick, Mass., President of the Smaller Business Association of New England, dispatched the following wire:

"The imminent destruction of small business firms by priority shortages can and should be halted. National defense depends upon civilian morale. This, in turn, requires the preservation of smaller business to prevent priorities unemployment now and to provide a sound basis for re-employment in civilian industry after the war.

"We, therefore, demand the immediate release to civilian manufacturers of at least a certain percentage (depending on actual shortage conditions) of their normal annual requirements of priorities materials, provided no practical substitutes can be found.

Patriotic Duty

"We urge the immediate establishment of regional offices with full authority to make the necessary releases.

"To thus preserve the business structure which provides so great a percentage of peacetime employment, we consider a patriotic duty. While helping to win the war abroad, America must not and need not lose the war at home."

The telegram was sent to President Roosevelt, Donald M. Nelson, director of the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management, Floyd B. Odlum, head of the OPM Division of Contract Distribution, Representative Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House; Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont, Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Senator James E. Murray, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business; Representative John W. McCormack,

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Nazi Drive Toward Moscow Puts War in Crucial Stage; Parley on Neutrality Begun

Roosevelt and Hull seek nonpartisan support of revision in order to stop Nazi raiders.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—President Roosevelt acted today to muster the widest possible nonpartisan support for a frontal attack on the Neutrality Act, which stands as the last and largest symbol of isolationists' opposition to the Administration's war measures.

To pave the way for immediate revision of the law which at minimum will seek authority to arm the entire American Merchant Marine against Axis raiders, President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull conferred throughout the morning with both Republican and Democratic congressional leaders.

All the conferees at the White House today were understood to favor amendment of the neutrality legislation in one form or another.

These included, on the Republican side, Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Minority Leader and 1940 Vice-Presidential candidate; Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, Assistant Minority Leader who has voted for all of the Government's foreign policy recommendations, and Representative Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey, representing the Republican minority on the House Foreign Affairs Committee instead of Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, who was passed over by the President in view of his opposition to the Administration on virtually all points.

Later at the Capitol one of the White House conferees who, however, did not wish to be quoted, said that President Roosevelt indicated that he desires repeal of two sections of the Neutrality Law which forbid arming of merchant ships and prevent them from going into belligerent zones. He explained that differences over procedure delayed final decision.

First Steps in Senate

The initiative for revision of the Neutrality Act will be taken in the Senate and it was for this reason that mostly Senators were called into the longest policy consultation which the White House was held for many months.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, was on hand as were the other Democratic Senators, Tom Connally of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Walter

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Staff Artist

Strategy of German Advance

Larger arrows show great pincer movement directed at Moscow from north and south. Smaller arrows show other centers of attack. Dotted line indicates present position of the battle front.

Soviet Admits Nazi Wedge Driven Into Moscow Defense

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Oct. 7

Renewed armored thrusts into Red Army positions in Western Russia—Moscow's first zone of defense—were acknowledged by the Soviet Government today.

The Soviets announced that the entire Nation was being prepared to meet the new attack.

S. A. Lozovsky, Russia's official press spokesman, told a press conference that "the Germans probably have several hundred thousand men they wish to lose."

"They shall achieve theim aim," he added.

Authoritative London sources said two German columns were progressing slowly toward Moscow, against bitter Russian resistance, from the Valdai hills and Roslavl, about 250 miles apart. Between those points is the Smolensk sector, scene of repeated Red Army counterattacks.

Meanwhile the German High Command said that a great battle had taken place in the area north of the Sea of Azov and that Axis troops were pursuing "the beaten enemy."

Two-Armed Offensive

The German Command made no reference to the Central Russian front, where British military sources said the Germans had launched a giant two-armed offensive designed at encircling Moscow.

"German troops, shoulder to shoulder with troops of the Allied countries, are pursuing the defeated enemy," said the German Communiqué

"In this operation, the staff of the Ninth Soviet Army was taken prisoner. The supreme commander previously found safety in flight by plane."

Authoritative sources in London, however, apparently lacked confirmation of a huge German success in the area. These quarters said their information was that the Germans had met with a check in their advance down the Perekop Isthmus into the Crimea, and that one German division was held up at Genichesk. Genichesk is on the Sivash Sea, a northwestern arm of the Sea of Azov. The British said this division was in a vulnerable position for a counterattack from the direction of the Sea of Azov.

Flank Move Halted

In reference to other parts of the long battleline now curving southeastward from Leningrad to the Crimea and the Sea of Azov, the High Command said in general that the German offensive was taking its prearranged course.

In the north, the Russians again made an attempt to land forces on the Gulf of Finland Coast west of Leningrad, presumably for a flanking attack or an assault from behind the German lines, the communiqué said.

In conjunction with the huge offensive in the Southeast, the German Air Force made its first bombing attack on Rostov, vital Black Sea port at the mouth of the Don River, it was announced. Rostov is at the northeastern edge of the Sea of Azov and one of the primary objectives of the German offensive on this front. It would be a first-rate jumping off place for an attack on the Caucasus.

This aerial assault was combined with night raids on Moscow and Leningrad.

British see strategy in Russo-German battle hinging on result of Nazi pincer move.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7 — The new Nazi offensive in the form of a gigantic pincer movement against Moscow marks the crucial stage of the eastern campaign. The whole strategic picture is believed here to hinge to a large extent on the outcome of this dual drive.

It is admitted in military circles in London that the German attack has already made "considerable" progress, despite strong Soviet resistance.

The offensive is in the form of two converging thrusts toward Moscow, the southern and the more powerful moving northeast from the area around Roslavl about 75 miles southeast of Smolensk. The northern arm of the attack is heading almost directly east apparently from the area to the north of Byelyi.

Although the extent of the German advance is not indicated in reports reaching here from Russian sources, it is believed that these advance columns must be about 150 miles or even less from Moscow.

Who Holds the Initiative?

There are some reasons to hope that Marshal Timoshenko, whose armies in the central sector face the heaviest thrust, has not entirely lost the initiative he had regained recently by his series of local counterattacks in the region east of Smolensk. But at the same time there are no illusions about the gravity of this latest dual thrust by the Nazis.

The fact that Hitler in his speech identified himself and his personal reputation more closely with this offensive than with any previous one is an indication of its weight.

The seriousness of the new situation arising out of this fresh German offensive lies in two main factors: The first is that the southern thrust appears to be making progress at a point east of Smolensk, where the bulk of Marshal Timoshenko's forces were presumably assembled, and where recent Russian successes had raised hopes of a major counteroffensive.

These hopes have been dashed for the present at least.

The second factor is not so much military as industrial. It is estimated that more than 65 per cent of the Soviets' war industries are located in cities in regions that are either occupied by German forces or are actually besieged by them, as in the case of Leningrad or Odessa, or are now immediately threatened military objectives such as Moscow, Kharkov, and the Donets Basin.

[Information from Ankara sources said to be well informed, indicated immense activity at the Black Sea harbors of Varna and Burgas, with approximately 4,000 German sailors controlling the ports. Most civilian activity was said to be suspended in these two cities.

According to these sources this activity betokens a sea operation to be launched if and when the Germans break into the Crimean Peninsula.]

Some Favorable Factors

As against this ominous side of the situation, however, there are a number of distinctly favorable factors in the present position.

The very fact that Hitler staked his military reputation on the success or failure of this mammoth offensive against Moscow indicates that, from the German viewpoint, the situation on the Russian front was becoming sufficiently desperate to demand drastic measures.

The main reason for this lies in the enormous German losses not only in men but in vital materials and equipment. This correspondent has excellent reasons to believe that German casualties of all kinds since the Nazi attack on Russia more than 15 weeks ago now total well over 1,500,000.

The Russian losses are approximately the same, possibly a little greater. But as the numerical strength of the Soviet Army is easily twice that of the forces that Hitler has been able to put into action on the eastern front, the losses are proportionately much more serious for Germany.

Big Loss Among Youths

Furthermore, probably 1,000,000 of this total of German casualties were among the flower of Nazi youth on whom Hitler has counted so heavily for the success of his conquests.

Nazi casualties, including killed, wounded, and captured, have been at the rate of approximately 15,000

Continued on Page 20, Column 2

Child Lost Eight Days Smiling, Unafraid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONWAY, N. H., Oct. 7—Declaring resolutely that she had been unafraid despite eight days and nights of wandering without food in scanty overalls through the cold, wet woods of the White Mountains, 5-year-old Pamela Hollingworth showed her parents today that she had been uninjured by her experience.

Pammy had been found at dusk last night by a party of CCC boys led by forest rangers on the slope of the lofty and beautiful Mt. Chocorua, near the intersection of Middle Sister and Hobbs' Brook trails, at a point about 1,450 feet above sea level.

So robust and undisturbed was she that she attracted the attention of William Matson, a ranger foreman, just as the party was about to give up for the night, by calling out, "Hi."

When Mr. Matson and others called in the direction of the voice, she repeated cheerily, "Hi, Hi."

Greeted with Smile

Across a small brook, the rescue party found her under some scrub pine, peering through the dusk trying to see her rescuers. She was on her feet, but half crouching—a friendly smile on her face.

"Hi, I been out since Sunday," she told them. (She did not realize that a second Sunday had elapsed since she had wandered away from a family picnic at White Ledge Camping Ground Sept. 28).

"I drink from the brook and everything."

["Just imagine how we felt," the ranger told reporters later, "when we expected to find her at least half dead and there she was telling us what she had been doing. I never saw a kid smile like she did. It's one of the rarest cases any of us ever heard of."]

She Was Unafraid

To satisfy himself of the child's identity, Mr. Matson asked her name.

"Pammy," she said.

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Wide World; drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Happy Ending

Joseph Hollingworth thanks the boys of the Civilian Conservation Corps who found his 5-year-old daughter, Pamela, last night after she had been lost for 8 days in the White Ledge region of New Hampshire. The child is shown in the inset.

Senator Lodge, Back From Louisiana War Games, Urges New Army Policy

Bay State Senate Boosts Old Age Aid to $40 a Month

With no debate, and only a voice vote, the Massachusetts Senate today passed to be engrossed the controversial bill increasing monthly minimum old-age assistance benefits from $30 to $40 monthly.

The measure has been pending in the Senate ever since Aug. 3, when the Legislature laid aside its regular business while the Senate conducted the Daniel H. Coakley impeachment trial.

As approved by the Senate, the bill contains a rider providing for a $2 head tax on all persons over 20 years to finance the increased cost of liberalization, the lowest estimate of which is approximately $4,000,000.

To Gov. Leverett Saltonstall the Legislature's first session for regular business since Aug. 3 turned out to be a double barreled legislative denial of his plea that shortening of public employee work hours be foregone during the national emergency.

By a 207 to 11 vote the House overrode a gubernatorial veto on a bill to permit municipalities to reduce working hours of firemen from 84 to 70 hours a week. This action came after the Lower Branch had overriden by a 146 to 66 roll call a measure allowing municipalities to establish a 48-hour week for local institutional workers.

Only on the bill to give local policemen one day off in six did the Governor's veto stand on a 111 to 108 vote.

Audits: Governor Saltonstall was accused by Thomas J. Buckley Democratic State Auditor, of "political motives" in refusing to allocate $6,000 to the Auditor's department to finance departmental audits deemed essential by Mr. Buckley.

Water Shortage: The Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission filed legislation to allow additional communities to tap the Quabbin Reservoir water supply.

The past summer was the driest in 124 years in the Metropolitan area, the Commission said, estimating that three years average rainfall would be needed in some localities to make up deficiencies.

Under the proposed legislation municipalities within reach of the Metropolitan water supply would be authorized to join the district or to pay "insurance premiums" under which they could use the supply in emergencies. Such communities would share the expense of maintaining the system.

At present, the Commission added, the following communities have had emergency access to the supply: Ashland, Clinton, Dedham, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lincoln, Maynard, Millbury, Northboro, Northbridge, Peabody, Winchester and Worcester.

Coakley Trial: Prosecution costs at the Daniel H. Coakley impeachmen trial were reported by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, to approximate $11,000.

Airport Plans

Floating of a $2,000,000 bond issue for State acquisition and expansion of the East Boston Airport was approved unanimously today by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Under the measure the city of Boston will be paid $1,026,800 for improvements made by the city at the airport since the site was leased by Boston from the State in 1928. The approved legislation abrogates the lease which was to run until 1948.

The remainder of the $2,000,000 will be used to construct additional runways, building of dikes, and construction of bulkheads. In addition the money will be used to meet the State cost in connection with a proposed seaplane channel for which the Federal Government is expected to contribute $1,500,000.

The airport expansion plan approved by the Committee is the start of a program designed to make the East Boston field among the best in the nation.

Storey Nominated for Council

Charles Moorfield Storey, Republican Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, was today nominated by Senate Republicans in caucus to succeed Daniel H. Coakley, Fourth District Councillor, removed from office last week by the Senate Impeachment Court.

This afternoon, Senate Democrats will nominate their choice for this $1,000-a-year position. Late yesterday, House Democrats in caucus nominated Representative John E. Powers (D), of Boston, as their choice. House Republicans have not yet selected their nominee, although it is anticipated that they will agree with the Senate Republicans on the choice of Mr. Storey.

The legislative election of a successor to Mr. Coakley will decide control of the Council throughout 1942. At present, there are four Republicans and four Democrats on that body.

Although some Republican leaders, partcularly in the House, have privately expressed the opinion that a Democrat should be elected to succeed Mr. Coakley in the overwhelmingly Democratic Fourth District, it is expected that Mr. Storey will be elected.

Mr. Storey was appointed to the $5,000-a-year Finance Commission Chairmanship by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Early in the James M. Curley Gubernatorial Administration, Mr. Storey was removed as a member of the Finance Commission after a stormy hearing before the Executive Council.

Small Business Demands Aid

Continued from Page 1

Majority Leader of the House, and Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Minority Leader, and to Guy Holcomb, head of the Small Business Section of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice.

"The reports we get as to the way priorities are being handled are pretty discouraging," said Mr. Cooke. "If no change is made, a great many small firms are going to be put out of business because of lack of materials, and never will get back in.

"We do not ask that small business go on as before, but that small plants get enough materials to keep their organizations intact, though they may make no money.

"We had a two-hour session yesterday afternoon with Thurman W. Arnold, chief of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. Among those there was Alfred C. Gaunt of Methuen, Mass., one of the 10 small businessmen named on a committee by Mr. Odlum to advise him. We shot questions at Mr. Arnold and he answered them. After dinner, we held our business session, at which we determined to appeal to Washington."

"How Can I KNOW If I'm Making a Wise Fur Investment?"

This point troubles many women shopping for fur coats. It takes years of specialized study to be an expert. So the only safe rule is to depend on a firm known to give customers an honest deal!

Buy Furs from a Reliable Source

Spaulding & Riedel Inc.
FURRIERS
375 Boylston Street, Near Berkeley
BOSTON, MASS.

By a Staff Photographer

Nashoba Apples Blush Rosily in Warm October Sun

1—Apple sorters at Drew Fruit Farms, Westford, make certain that only the finest grades go to consumers. 2—"There isn't going to be any core," says Charles Lundberg, of West Chelmsford, as he munches a juicy "Mac" on his way home from school. 3—Dorothy Pond, of South Chelmsford, reaches for a tree-ripened Delicious. 4—Not quite old enough for school yet, Ben Warren Drew, Jr., and his little sister Sarah Jane Drew nevertheless find apples just the thing after their naps. 5—Glistening in the warm October sun, ripening McIntoshes fairly shout to be picked—and eaten!

Nashoba Apple Harvest In —Bumper Pie Crop Foreseen

Where, only a few brief months ago, Apple Blossom Queens reigned and the sweet scent of heavily flowered trees wafted through the Nashoba Valley, only a few remaining trees remain to be harvested today.

Summer's sun has done its work, and cold-storage warehouses are being filled now as the last of the crop rolls past the sharp-eyed and nimble-fingered sorters, and are packed for storage and shipment.

As a result, the outlook seems bright for plenty of Mom's juicy apple pies this winter—her luscious pandowdy and Brown Betty, those warm slices of steaming apple cake and dumpling, and heaping dishes of spicy apple sauce.

"It's been a pretty good year," according to Ben W. Drew, of the Drew Fruit Farms in Westford. McIntoshes are slightly ahead of last year's crop," he added, "and the market is a bit ahead of that of 1940."

One point in favor of New England apple growers, Mr. Drew continued, is the fact that the Canadian Government is now backing Dominion producers in dehydrating their apples and shipping them abroad in this form. This will relieve a certain amount of pressure from British Columbia and Ontario growers, who sent many carloads of apples to the United States last year when their markets in Britain were cut off by the war, he added.

In Boston, the United States Crop Reporting Service stated that, except in Vermont and Connecticut, the commercial apple crop in each of the New England States is slightly less than it was a year ago. The Vermont crop is nearly a third larger than a year ago, while in Connecticut the crop is estimated to be 6 per cent larger than 1940.

Fall and winter varieties of apples are said to be of good size and the fruit is clean and of good quality and color this season. Baldwins and McIntoshes are reported as plentiful in Vermont, but somewhat under the normal crop in the other New England States.

Despite the drop in apple production in most of the New England States, the estimated harvest of apples throughout the United States this fall is about 2 per cent greater than the six-year average, the Crop Reporting Service added, and about 12 per cent larger than the 1940 crop.

Trainee Promoted

CAMP WHEELER, Ga., Oct. 7 (AP)—Private Arthur F. Schoenfuss of Hartford, Conn., today became the first selective service trainee at Camp Wheeler to earn a commission. Mr. Schoenfuss, an electrical engineer who had been on duty with the signal office, was advised of his promotion to second lieutenant and ordered to report to the army signal center at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

PRIORITIES IN COATS 79.90

Taking precedence in this fine group at 79.90, are the two lovely dress coats sketched whose softness belies their disciplined lines. Fitted or loose, they fall into that class of beautiful draping that does honor to their proud fabrics.

Rich, dark mink or beaver collar with wide revers is used on the fitted coat of Botany wool. Florentine red, black, beige, dark brown, sea blue or green.

Persian lamb or nutria collar and plastron on the box coat of Forstmann's Rajanah material. Mona Lisa brown, Renoir blue, Reynolds red, or Roman rosewood.

Misses' Sizes

COATS—FOURTH FLOOR

Jordan Marsh Company Boston

Care of 'Defense Orphans' Serious U. S. Social Problem

Children roaming city streets, playing around docks and rivers while mothers and fathers labor in Uncle Sam's pounding defense industries, babies locked in parked cars outside crowded factories—these represent a social condition so serious that a special Committee on Day Care of Children has been formed by the Children's Bureau in Washington with orders to lose no time in correcting the problem.

Miss Abigail Adams Eliot, Director of the Nursery Training School in Boston, who was summoned abruptly to Washington as a member of this committee, and has just returned from her studies there, declared today that this problem of the children of working mothers employed on defense jobs is one of the most serious the country faces.

Miss Eliot told of one case where a check of automobiles parked outside a certain factory revealed 40 in which young babies were locked for safe-keeping during the day. In another defense center, hordes of older children were found playing on the slippery banks of a river near the manufacturing concerns where their parents were employed.

In Springfield, Lowell and Lawrence, where thousands of women are employed as garment stitchers, the day nurseries are already badly over-crowded, according to reports which have come to Miss Eliot.

The nursery school director is not only a member of the main Committee on Day Care of Children, but has been appointed a chairman of one of its sub-committees on Standards and Services.

"There are not nearly enough people in the world who know how to care for children," Miss Eliot says with a sigh, and it is going to be her particular job to see that proper services for the care of defense-orphans and the right standards for such care are provided.

Her committee, stated Miss Eliot, will bend every effort first to provide facilities for the care of youngsters who are left entirely on their own during the way, and second to help the families of migratory workers who travel from place to place in trailer homes.

In cramped trailer quarters, mothers have little opportunity to give little ones adequate care, and oftentimes no educational facilities are available for the older children of school age.

With a green light for her signal, Miss Eliot is preparing to launch into the question of foster day care—that is, the finding of private homes where defense-orphans may be cared for during the day by mothers or other women who have not been called into the factories.

As chairman of the Committee to establish the right standards for such foster homes, it is Miss Eliot's hope that short courses of training for this work may be required for the foster parents.

In Washington, she said the condition was regarded so seriously that the Children's Bureau, the Office of Education, and the Work Projects Administration have joined hands in trying to correct it, workers from these three agencies coming together once a week for this purpose.

Miss Eliot says that one of the most significant phases of the whole thing to her is the fact that while this advisory committee — the Committee on Day Care of Children—has sprung into being as a result of the present emergency, it is to be a permanent committee.

It will mean, she believes, a higher standard of training for service in day nurseries, and consequently a higher standard for the schools themselves which will not only meet this condition, but have a salutary effect for a long time to come.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

At the Museum of Fine Arts, fourth evening session of the extension course on "Color Composition in Home Furnishings" by Margaret George. From 7 to 8:30 p. m.

Community Forum conducted by the WPA Community Recreation Projects. Richard M. Russell, former mayor of Cambridge will speak on "Civilian Defense." At the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m. Open to the public free.

Wednesday

First lecture recital of the season by Beveridge Webster, pianist. In the Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 11 a. m. Open to the public.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Oriental Jewelry" by Miss Maginnis at 11 a. m. and "Peter Paul Rubens" by Mrs. Tanner, at 2 p. m.

Free showings of the sound motion picture depicting the Battle of France in May and June, 1940, and the organization and operations of the Free French Forces of General de Gaulle, under the auspices of France Forever. At the display shop, 84 Boylston Street, Boston, in the Little Building, at 12:15 p. m. and 5:15 p. m., daily.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Favors Larger Fighting Force And Increase in 'Specialists'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—A first-hand account of a soldier's life and recommendation for adoption of a new Army policy will be given the Senate later this week by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, who has just returned to Washington from two months' active duty with the Second Armored Brigade.

Senator Lodge, reserve captain, is the only member of the Senate who saw active service this year.

From his experiences as operations officer during the Nation's largest peacetime maneuvers in Louisiana last month, Senator Lodge will propose:

Establishment of a large regular Army "ever ready to protect the United States and a nucleus for training civilians";

"A specialist Army"; and increased pay for soldiers.

The Senator said in an interview the Army had reached the condition where every man was a specialist and he declared the basis for pay should be adjusted accordingly.

"We ought to relieve the Army of housekeeping duties, too," he said. "By that I mean soldiers should not have to plant trees around barracks. They should be able to avoid all fatigue duty except that necessary in the field."

Senator Lodge contended the Army should have a larger proportion of its ranks professional, regular soldiers with perhaps 25 per cent of the ranks filled with citizen soldiers undergoing one year's training. Bronzed and hardened from two months in the open, Senator Lodge said morale among troops in Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma during manuvers was "streaky."

"It varies with different units," he reported, "due more than anything to its officers."

The civilian soldier, the Senator said, "has brought the Army his civilian skills, a fresh viewpoint—he works and accepts hardships without a grumble. There is no question of his value."

Senator Lodge summed up the civilian soldier's viewpoint as "glad to fight for his country in war, willing to train in peace, but not enthusiastic about being in a standing Army."

Child Found Smiling, Unafraid

Continued from Page 1

"What is your father's name?"

"Joe."

The exultant ranger and CCC boys then wrapped Pammy carefully in their own warm coats, and sent word down the mountain to the father, Joseph E. Hollingworth, of Dunstable, Mass., executive in a Lowell, Mass., lumber firm, who was about to set out with bloodhounds in another direction.

In a matter of minutes, the joyous father had been driven up the mountain in an Army jeep car by soldiers from Fort Devens who had been participating with hundreds of others in the long and painstaking search.

As the rescue parties met on the mountainside, Pammy awakened.

"Daddy!" she exclaimed. "Where have you been?" (She apparently had never lost confidence that her "Daddy" would find her.)

Her father showered her with kisses.

"Were you afraid?" he asked tenderly.

"Oh, no," she answered, as if the question surprised her; "but it was cold!"

Condition Amazes Physicians

"Are you hungry?"

Her answer showed no trace of complaint. "I haven't had anything 'cept water," she said.

Her father drew out a bar of chocolate he had carried in the unshakable belief that he would find her, and gave it to Pammy. Then he carried her in his arms to the highway, the little girl hugging him tightly all the way.

At North Conway Memorial Hospital, where she was taken, her physical condition was termed amazing by th eexamining physicians. She had suffered a few scratches and slightly swollen feet. Otherwise, she had been unaffected, the physicians said, by her eight days and nights of exposure,—some of it at below-freezing temperatures—in little, green corduroy overalls, all of it without food.

Absence of Fear Hailed

After a good night's sleep, Pammy sat up in bed today and ate her first meal in eight days.

Her first thoughts were of scrambled eggs, which the kindly authorities soon provided. Dr. Albert Williams, of the Hospital staff, added she probably could go home in two or three days.

She chatted eagerly with her mother, who had been driven up from Lowell by other relatives last night as soon as the good news had been telephoned to her by Mr. Hollingworth.

The child's remarkable escape from harm was the subject of much comment today.

Slim Baker, a veteran conservation officer, said, "A lot of grown-ups, heavily clothed, couldn't have lived more than a couple of nights through it—lack of fear saved her."

Others pointed out she had been less afraid than her rescuers, and Ranger Matson added that she also was "in better shape than we were after days and nights tramping through the woods."

Power of Prayer Cited

Members of Pammy's family gave thanks to that "Giver of every perfect gift." Pammy's grandmother, Mrs. Minnie Moulton, of Lowell, said: "The only thing we can say is, 'Thank God'." Mrs. Hollingworth had been staying for the past few days with her mother, Mrs. Moulton.

The Rev. Harold F. Howe, Secretary of the Lowell Minister's Association and General Secretary of the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, pointed out that prayers had been said in every Lowell church last Sunday for Pammy's safety.

"This is a startling realization of the efficacy of prayer," he said. "It must be viewed in the light of a miracle. And as proof that once in a while such miracles occur."

Rejoicing was widespread throughout Lowell, since the Hollingworths are well known there, where the father has served as head of the Community Chest and an officer of the Lions Club.

The Lowell Sun issued its first extra since Great Britain entered the war. Other newspaper editors in Boston and throughout New England pushed Hitler's drive against Moscow—and even the final World Series contest—down from the top of Page 1 and told the more pleasant news of Pammy's rescue in bold banner headlines.

Sheriff Pessimistic

Weary searchers, some of whom had said they were ready to give up the hunt, threw their hats into the air and hugged one another in joy.

One who had despaired was Sheriff James Welch, of North Conway, who announced about an hour before Pammy was located that he had "abandoned hope of finding her alive." Sheriff Welch, incidentally, had been pessimistic from the start, comparing the case to the mysterious disappearance of two-year-old Sarah Walker, of Osipee, in 1933, who never was found.

Actually, however, soldiers, rangers, and CCC men were working on the right clue at the time of the Sheriff's statement.

The clue was a statement by Mrs. Thelma Knight, a school teacher from Augusta, Maine, who told authorities she had seen a small girl walking on a highway near Mt. Chocorua the day Pammy disappeared.

At request of searchers, Mrs. Knight returned from Augusta to the White Mountains on Sunday and pointed out the spot where she had seen the girl.

Within 24 hours, Pammy was located in that region. The spot was about two miles from where she had vanished from her parents' sight.

Weather Forecast For Five Days

Extended forecast for New England for the period from 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, Oct. 7, to 7:30 p. m., Saturday, Oct. 11, inclusive:

The temperature will average near normal as warm weather at beginning of period is followed by change to cooler, becoming near normal Thursday, with little change remainder of period. Normals for the period are: Boston, Nantucket and New Haven, 56; Burlington, Concord and Portland, 52, and Eastport, 50. Heavy rainfall (that is, more than two-thirds of an inch) is indicated, except moderate in Northern Maine, occurring as moderate to heavy showers Wednesday and again Friday or Saturday.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR	RAIN	WARMER	CLOUDY
	↕ TONIGHT		
WARM	FAIR	COOLER	RAIN
	↕ TOMORROW		

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light rain or drizzle, warmer tonight, with lowest temperature near 60; Wednesday moderate to heavy rain, cooler; increasing southeast winds becoming fresh tonight and strong Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight and Wednesday. Warmer tonight and cooler Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Occasional light rain or drizzle, warmer tonight. Wednesday moderate to heavy rain, cooler. Moderate to fresh southeast winds tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	55	New Orleans	76	
Chicago	71	66	New York	62	62
Denver	34	33	Norfolk	74	73
Kansas City	52	52	Philadelphia	68	67
Los Angeles	56	54	St. Louis	66	66
Miami	79	76	San Francisco	52	50
Minneapolis	42	42	Washington	71	90

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., October 7.
B—Minimum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:17 p. m., height 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 0:41 a. m., height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:47 p. m.

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Sideglances in Washington: Halifax Meets World Series

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Educating an Ambassador:

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, is having some new experiences in the Anglo-American realm in which he moves.

The other day, he entered the White House lobby where everybody was listening to the World Series broadcast.

"What's the World Series?" he asked.

Home in England recently, he ate cafeteria style at a communal feeding station evidently for the first time, though he didn't call it that as he went to lengths to explain to American reporters how one takes a tray, makes a choice of food and moves slowly down a line until the tray is filled with stew, vegetables, apple pie and tea.

As They Preach:

Jalopies and back-numbers in automobiles are popular in the Price Administrator's office. Leon Henderson has his 1929 Hupmobile and 1935 Plymouth which he confides he may soon trade in for a "new" second-hand car.

Miss Harriet Elliott, his assistant, drives a 1937 Oldsmobile recently considered buying a new one, but decided she would be patriotic and get along without it. "Other people with 1937 cars may need new ones, but I don't for the amount of driving I do," she explained.

Welcomed Guests:

High cost of living at the White House hits chiefly the Roosevelt pocketbook and not the United States Treasury, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt explained in reply to a query this week.

Except for parties to which members of both political parties are invited, the President foots the White House food bill.

It's a well-known story that President Coolidge used to see to it that there was always one member of the opposing party at his griddle cakes-and-sausage breakfasts—so Uncle Sam could take care of the check.

SOS:

The White House was amused to receive word the other day that a Mississippi River towboat named Herbert Hoover had recently come to the rescue of another towboat, the Franklin D Roosevelt, when the latter went aground recently at Red Wing, Minn.

Stop Me, If—:

A story going the capital rounds concerns two Germans, one pro-Nazi, the other lukewarm, who were discussing what they intended to do after the war is over.

"I," said one, "am going to take a bicycle and tour all of the Führer's great empire."

"And what," inquired the other, "are you going to do in the afternoon?"

North American Paintings Feature Santiago Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Culture has been given the place of honor in the second phase of the celebrations marking the fourth centenary of Santiago, Chile's Capital. President Aguirre—who began his career as a school teacher—saw to this. Pan-American friends, especially North Americans, also, have co-operated for the success of the anniversary from this angle.

Never in Santiago has a collection of North American contemporary paintings been assembled equal in quality and composition to that which has been exhibited at the Bellas Artes galleries since the beginning of September. The exhibition made its debut in Mexico last June.

Five galleries loaned works—some of their most treasured water colors and oils—to the exhibition and co-operated with the Art Committee of the Office for the Co-ordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American republics. They are the Museum of Natural History, the Brooklyn Gallery, the Metropolitan Art Gallery, the Modern Art Gallery and the Whitney Museum of Modern Art. In all there are 70 oils and 54 water colors, which, besides their high aesthetic value, are cultural documents of present day North America.

The success so far of this exhibition, for it attracted several thousand visitors within the first week, has proved a sure way of hastening and deepening understanding between North and Latin America—the interchange of artists and art in every form. Starting next January an exhibition of Chilean art will be shown in all parts of the United States as part of the plan for mutual exhibitions among the 21 republics.

The fourth centenary year for Santiago has brought visitors from North America, apart from the ever-growing and ever-varying body of students. One of these was Jo Davidson, the sculptor, who executed a portrait bust in clay of the Chilean President. This will later be cast in bronze and placed in a special gallery of Latin-American statesmen in Washington.

There has been the popular run of an American ballet in the Municipal Theatre. The Yale Glee Club singers were here. North American educational films have been showing at schools and colleges. There was prominent mayoral representation at the Municipal Congress. One delegate, Mayor Edward J. Jeffries of Detroit, participated in the Chilean open golf championships. Ski enthusiasts have come down to take part in the national tournament at Farellones in the Andes.

In the strictly fourth centenary celebrations, most Pan-American interest has been displayed in the Educational Exhibition — a retrospect of 400 years of the pedagogical profession in this country. It was inaugurated by President Aguirre, who awarded his own prize of honor to Armando Lira for his oil paintings. Competitions were reserved for the professors and teachers, who contributed in many forms of art.

The evolutionary process of Chilean education was traced artistically and textually, from the foundation of the city in 1541 by the Conquistador, Pedro de Valdivia, members of whose Spanish entourage first congregated the Indians around the Huelen (Santa Lucia) rocks, near the city's present center, for their lessons.

Christy Changes His Subject

Wide World

Howard Chandler Christy Views His Work

Here the well known portrayer of beautiful women regards his painting of the Signing of the Constitution of the United States which occupies a prominent place in the Capitol at Washington at the head of the stairway leading to the gallery of the House of Representatives.

House Sets Legal Thanksgiving Date

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 7.

The House passed and sent to the Senate legislation to make the last Thursday of November in each year after 1941 a legal holiday to be known as Thanksgiving Day.

The House Judiciary Committee reported to the House in approving the legislation that presidential proclamations changing Thanksgiving to the the fourth Thursday to the third Thursday in November "only made for confusion" but "there is no law fixing the date other than the President's proclamation."

Berle Criticizes Lindbergh

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, charges Charles A. Lindbergh with "following the exact line which has been laid down in Berlin for the use of Nazi propagandists in the United States."

Recent statements made by Mr Lindbergh, Mr. Berle told the Harvard Graduate School of Business at the Harvard Club last night, illustrate "the danger of betraying one of the most precious heritages of a free people—freedom of speech—by irresponsible statements."

Mr. Berle asserted that the State Department learned a short time ago that Berlin sources had instructed Nazi agents in the United States that "a howl was to be raised" that President Roosevelt was attempting to become a dictator and that the dictatorship would be "a dictatorship of Jews."

"It is a matter of coincidence that somewhat later we were favored by two speeches from Mr. Lindbergh," he added. "One of them asserted that Mr. Roosevelt, assisted by a Jewish clique, was plunging us into war—although any sane person could see that the war was, in fact, plunging toward us. The second speech insinuated that the President would call off the congressional elections of 1942 and thereby make himself dictator. Naturally, no evidence was offered of this amazing yarn.

"However sincere the motives of Mr. Lindbergh may have been I think you will agree with me that he is following the exact line which has been laid down in Berlin for the use of Nazi propagandists in the United States. . . ."

Unidentified 'Sub' Sank Tanker, Says Survivor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 7 (AP)—A man aboard the rescue ship Del Norte, who said he was one of the survivors of the American-owned tanker I. C. White, declared today the ship had been torpedoed by an unidentified submarine in the South Atlantic without notice.

Coal Beats Atoms Asserts Physicist

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 7 (AP)—Dr. Robert A. Millikan, noted physicist and head of the California Institute of Technology, predicts that power obtained from explosive types of atoms never will displace that from oil and coal.

"The possible sources of atomic power are too small," he told students at the Institute.

In the light of recent statements that the atomic energy in the rare element uranium is said to be equivalent to more than 2,000,000 times that obtainable from coal, may some day be harnessed to light great cities, propel ships across the seas and do other innumerable tasks, it is interesting to read Dr Millikan's statement:

"So I make bold to predict that oil and coal will continue as our principal fuels for the next 1,000 years. After oil and coal are gone we can get our power from the sun."

Five Men Honored For Aiding Children

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7 (AP)—Five men have ben honored for long service in connection with the welfare of handicapped children by the National Society for crippled children of the U. S. A., Inc., an organization with State chapters and associations.

The five were Thomas Blair, Ottawa; Abe Goldberg, Port Arthur, Texas.; Charles Chandler, Kansas City, Mo.; H. V. McChesney, Frankfort, Ky., and Paul H. King, Detroit.

The Society elected E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President, and 15 Vice-Presidents, including Jay H. Corliss, Nashua, N. H.; Constance Leigh, Newington, Conn.; Samuel R. Shillman, Sumter, S. C.

California Realty Men Fend Foreclosures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, Calif., Oct. 7—Protection of California's homes against confiscatory taxation which would lead in the direction of socialized control of all property has without pre-arrangement become the theme of the 37th annual convention of the California Real Estate Association, opening officially here today.

Times are good in California now, and money is plentiful; taxes are easy to pay. But the real estate men who were most closely in touch with the distressful foreclosure and tax seizure epidemics of post-World War depression days, seek to make certain that it doesn't happen here again.

California real estate—homes and farms, that is—pay the full cost of local, district, and county government. Real estate pays an average rate of about $4.34 per $100 of assessed valuation; in other words, more than a 4 per cent capital tax on a home or a farm each year. It will be too much, realtors agreed in a pre-convention tax discussion, when the expected post-emergency letdown comes and money is not so easily available.

Foundation of Democracy

Leland P. Reeder of Beverly Hills expressed the thought of the assemblage when he said, "homes mean democracy, for they are the foundation of it. Protecting these homes means preserving democracy."

Pointing out some rising dangers in taxation methods, including one he called "a racket," favoritism in the matter of assessments, Hayden F. Jones, chairman of the tax committee of the association, said:

"If we permit our governmental revenue-raising system, in whole or in part to be used as a social weapon or an economic weapon for those seeking advantage, just as surely will our republic be destroyed."

Asserting that there are 4,287 different taxing units in the State, including towns, cities, counties, and the many school and other special service districts, Mr. Jones said:

"Every one of these governmental units spends money taken by one kind of tax or another. In practically every one of them economies man be made and expenditures can be reduced.

$1,500,000,000 This Year

"The Federal tax bill on Californians will be about $800,000,000 this year, which is on top of California's State and local tax bill of $700,000,000. With these tax demands in prospects, and as a matter of preserving the financial integrity of their governments, as well as themselves and their families, it is the responsibility of our citizens and public officials to see to it that every possible economy is put into effect on every government level."

The State Government, which derives its revenues from sales tax, gasoline tax, corporation tax and other special taxes, came in for some special attention at the hands of the real estate men and their tax experts.

One reported that a surplus is in prospect for the State General Fund by 1943. Within a very few years back the General Fund deficit reached a peak of $105,000,000.

The real estate men gathered for tax discussions agreed that tax surpluses are little more excusable than deficits, and that taxation should provide for the necessary functions of government, nothing more.

The association is expected during this convention to launch a long-range plan for limitation of taxation on real estate, to keep homes from being "socialized." Such a plan was proposed by the taxation committee.

U. S. Aid Is Vital to Middle East Say Returned Ambulance Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—A steady and increasing stream of American material is moving into the Middle East theater of the war, according to passengers arriving at Jersey City aboard the Steamship Kawsar, of the Alexander Navigation Company (Egyptian) Line, yesterday. The Kawsar brought 243 passengers, the largest group to come from the Middle East in several months, from Suez by way of Cape Town and South America.

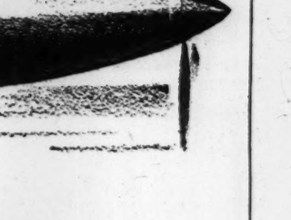
Among the arrivals were eight American ambulance drivers of the American Field Service. They were returning here after waiting two months in Egypt for equipment and passing another two months in Palestine and Syria operating without a single ambulance. They drove water and supply trucks during the Syrian campaign, and frankly admitted they were home because there was nothing for them to do in the Middle East.

The ambulance drivers were high in praise for the British and Empire soldiers and stressed that America must make every effort to get materials to these men in order to put them on a par with fighting men of the Nazi war machine as regards equipment.

Edward Latham of New York, an investment manager, one of the drivers, declared the United States could not act too quickly nor too generously in sending needed equipment, particularly airplanes, tanks, and heavy mechanized equipment, to the British troops in the Middle East. Mr. Latham, who made repeated and unsuccessful attempts to join the British Army, said a declaration of war by the United States would boost the morale of the forces fighting Nazism.

"If this country entered the war, it would have a tremendous moral effect, one of such magnitude that the Americans themselves cannot understand it," he declared. "Many countries now detached from the war would be impressed by American entry and it would probably serve to move them toward the Allied side."

Wonderful for children!



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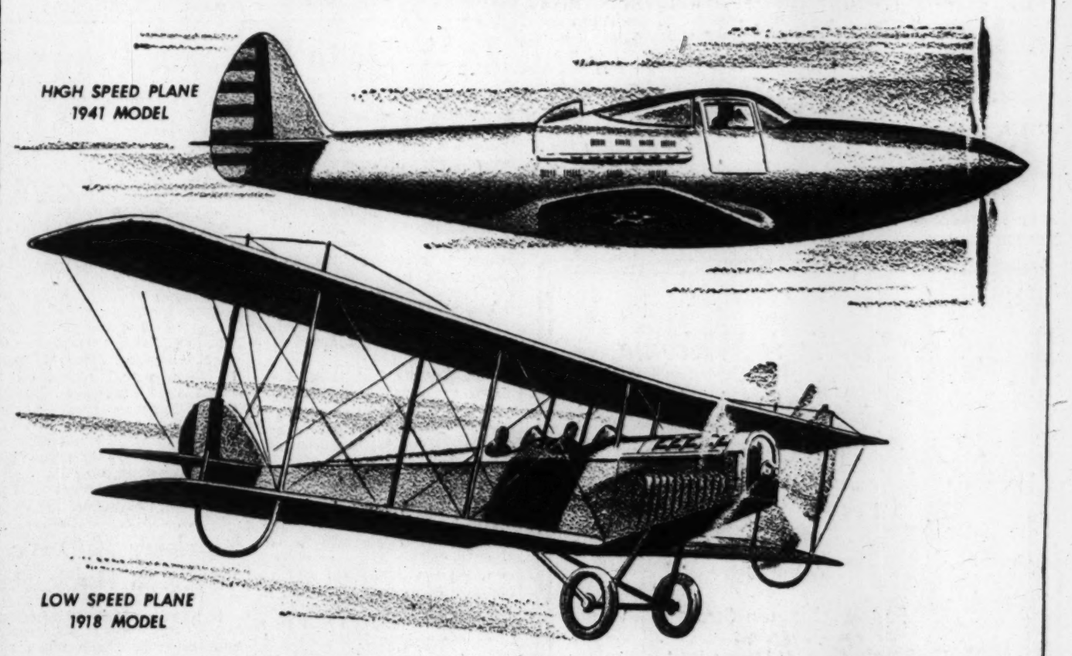

The speedy 1941 Army fighter and the old World War fighter represent two speed ranges in flying. They are pictured here to remind you that *in driving a car* there are also two main speed ranges. The first range is from 10 to 45 miles per hour, and is used mainly in traffic. The second range is from 45 miles per hour upwards, and used mainly on the open road.

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SINCLAIR DOUBLE RANGE H-C GASOLINE

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

'Battle of Production' Theme Of Women Voters' Meeting

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Clubs Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

DEDHAM, Mass., Oct. 7—The League of Women Voters is still talking the "Battle of Production" and will continue to do so, enlisting co-operation and united support until the battle is won. This was unmistakably demonstrated at the fall conference held today at the Unitarian Parish Hall here by the Massachusetts State league.

Joseph C. Harsch, former Berlin correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor and author of "Pattern for Conquest," addressed the afternoon session, answering the question "Are We Winning the Battle of Production?" with a qualified "yes."

Our American tank production now exceeds Germany's at the beginning of the war, he said, and our airplane production by next summer will be greater than the maximum German potential production. We are far behind, however, in ordnance production, he added. Factories now under construction will begin operating this winter and, as they begin to produce, there will be a quick step-up in ordnance supplies.

Inexperienced Army Officers

Starting from scratch, we have built an excellent army, he said, but it is retarded by an officer corps lacking in experience.

Discussing conditions in Germany and the menace of Hitler as he describes them in his book, published but a few weeks ago, Mr. Harsch urged the necessity for unqualified support of the national defense program.

Mrs. LaRue Brown of Boston, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, preside at the Presidents' Council one of the nine department conferences held during the morning. These were all designed to give opportunity for an exchange of ideas on the putting the seven point defense program of the national league to practical use in the local Massachusetts branches.

Other departmental conferences were led by Mrs. Errol O. Horner of Winchester, on finance; Mrs. John J. Mahoney of Watertown, state chairman for the "Battle of Production," on membership; Mrs Alan Morse of Brookline, economic welfare; Mrs. Charles V. Morris of Belmont, social welfare; Mrs. Arthus E. Whittemore of Hingham, government and its operation; Mrs Philip Woodward of Winchester, foreign policy; and Mrs. F. J. Roethlisberger of Cambridge, legislation.

Understanding of Strikes

Mrs. Morse, in the discussion on economic welfare, pointed out that in this period of national emergency, it is vitally important that the public understand some of the causes of labor disputes and how they are settled. "Public opinion," she said, "must insure the maximum use of the public and private agencies available for settling strikes."

She presented a quiz on "Labor and National Defense in Massachusetts," following the question and answer method used by the national league in giving facts to clarify public opinion on issues related to the defense program. The quiz was the result of a survey she had made on labor conditions in this State.

As a feature of the afternoon program, Mrs. Henry C. Eaton demonstrated the use of the new national league quizzes, using that on the cost of living. It answered such questions as how much the cost of living has increased, why it is increased by the defense program, what plans have been suggested for keeping the cost of living down, and so forth. This and other quizzes on vital subjects have been prepared by the national league to be used by local leagues throughout the country in building an informed and intelligent public opinion as a bulwark against misleading propaganda.

Morgan Memorial Auxiliary to Meet

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Morgan Memorial will have its first fall meeting and luncheon Friday morning at 10:30 at the Church of All Nations, 81 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, followed by luncheon at 12:30 and a tour of the Morgan Memorial Industries.

Mrs. C. J. Cook, who has served as President of the Auxiliary for ten years and is now President of the City Federation of Organizations, will preside at the business meeting. The representatives from churches in various sections of Greater Boston will meet their directors at the luncheon. Final plans also will be made for the annual Day Nursery Bazaar to be held Thursday and Friday, Oct. 23 and 24, in the Children's Settlement at Morgan Memorial.

'Gym' Is Approved For South Boston

South Boston is to have a new $50,000 gymnasium on East Broadway, adjacent to the South Boston Municipal Building.

Unanimous approval of a proposed allotment for this purpose of $50,000 from the proceeds of sale of City-owned land was given by the Boston City Council yesterday. The measure was submitted by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

This development marks success of a 20-year fight on the part of South Boston residents and politicians to secure a new gymnasium.

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By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. John M. Abbot Mrs. Edward F. Bowman Mrs. Louise E. Phaneuf

Women's City Club members are working on plans for decoration of the Assembly Lounge for the Club's harvest Festival Oct. 15 and 16.

Church Group Illustrates Christianity at Work

Practical ways in which Christianity can be expressed in community service were illustrated today at the annual meeting of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Boston District, held at the First Methodist Church, 41 Temple Street.

Mrs. Alva R. Mullins, President of the Boston District of the Society which, as a national organization, combines all of the Methodist women's groups in the country, had arranged a forum giving a birdseye view of what is being accomplished in Boston. Mrs. C. J. Cook, President of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Morgan Memorial and also of the City Federation of Organizations, described the work of the Memorial and other community service being carried on under the sponsorship of women's clubs in Greater Boston.

Miss Frances Hanshaw, Assistant Superintendent of Cooper Center, which is supported by the Women's Society of Christian Service of the New England Conference, described its work. She told of the nursery and kindergarten groups for children of working mothers, as well as classes for older boys and girls and those in adult education. Secretaries of different departments in the Society outlined other activities for children and young people in this area.

The main address of the morning was by Mrs. Henry H. Meyers, wife of Dean Meyers of the School of Religious Education at Boston University, who returned six weeks ago from China, where Dean Meyers held an exchange professorship. She "introduced" to her audience six friends she had made in China and told of the educational work they were carrying on among women and children. Not only does it enlighten the women, but it awakens the men to what capabilities the women have, she said.

She told of conferring with Mme. Chiang Kai-shek and of her orphanages and training classes in leadership held in Chungking for selected students who later return to work in their own communities. Mrs. Meyers said she found great growth in community spirit and the ability to work together since her former visit to China, 20 years ago.

The luncheon speaker was Miss Clementina Butler, whose parents founded the Methodist missionary work in China. She told of the conference on religious education recently held in Mexico, from which she has just returned.

Mrs. J. D. Bragg of St. Louis, Mo., National President of the Society, was scheduled as the final speaker on the program. Mrs. Joseph P. Davidson, Conference President, also spoke briefly.

Music at the afternoon session was by Miss Anne Farrell, soprano, and Miss Dorothy Kimball, organist.

D. A. R. to Use Less Flowers

The Daughters of the American Revolution, if they follow the lead of their President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, will curtail the lavish display of corsages and arm bouquets which has always marked their important meetings.

Mrs. Pouch advised the members of the Massachusetts D. A. R. at their meeting last week in Stockbridge to contribute the money they would otherwise have used on flowers, to the United Service Organizations. Bouquets hereafter will not be entirely eliminated, it is said, but will be reduced to a minimum.

Ex-Regents Club to Meet

The Massachusetts Ex-Regents Club of the D. A. R. will have its opening meeting of the season at the Hotel Touraine in Boston at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, Oct. 10. Mrs. Albert B. Sampson, of Marlboro, the President, will preside.

The program will be an impersonation in costume of "Four Women of the American Revolution" by Maude Ernestine Safford. Mrs. Warren S. Currier of Newburyport is program chairman.

A reception to new members following the program will be in in charge of Mrs. J. Walter Allen of Newtonville, chairman of hospitality.

The Minute Men Chapter of the D. A. R. has announced its annual luncheon and bridge at the Colonial Club, 234 Boylston Street, Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 12:15 p. m. There will also be a sale of hand made articles.

Mrs. Lest E. Markham, Vice-Regent of the Chapter, is chairman of arrangements.

Other Coming Meetings

Other chapters also have announced coming meetings. The Betsy Ross Chapter of Lawrence, Mrs. Lot W. Quealy, Regent, will open its season Thursday at Houghton Hall, Y. W. C. A., with an illustrated lecture by two chapter members, teachers in the Lawrence High School, the Misses Edith and Helen Mank. They will talk on "North and South of the Mason and Dixon Line."

The Old Boston Chapter will meet Monday at the new State headquarters, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, at 1:30 p. m. Mrs. William P. Burnham of Braintree and Mrs. Herman F. Robinson, of Wollaston, State Chairmen of Conservation and National Defense, will speak, and Mrs. James Langdon, the Regent, will report on the recent State convention.

The Jonathan Hatch Chapter will have a business session and program tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. Harrison Hewins, in Falmouth, with Capt. H. L. Colbeth, Superintendent of Cape Cod Canal, as speaker.

Workers Receive $47,728 Back Pay

Restitution of $47,728 in back pay to 1,427 employees of 37 New England firms has been made as a result of recent wage-hour investigations, Leo A. Gleason, regional director of the Wage-Hour Administration, announced in Boston today.

"The payments cover the difference between wages or overtime pay received, and what the employees were entitled to under the Wage-Hour Act," Mr. Gleason said.

All 37 concerns made restitution without court action, Mr. Gleason said. A majority of the firms involved are situated in Massachusetts, he pointed out.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code (for Amateurs Students and Beginners).
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; music; Brazilian program.
WRUL (11.87mc-25.6m)
4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert. (15.13mc or 11.73mc)
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; dance music.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; José Bethencourt's Rumba Band; U. S. Army Band.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Dance Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl; U. S. Coast Guard Band; Dyer-Bennet, tenor.

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Face the Facts Urges Jewish Veterans Head

Urging Americans to "face the facts" about world problems today Benjamin Kaufman, National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, addressed members of the organization recently at the Parker House. He was officially welcomed to Boston by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who called attention to Commander Kaufman's notable World War record.

Commander Kaufman also visited Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House this noon, and spoke from Treasury House, Boston Common, over Station WBZ at 2:30. Before leaving the city for Worcester late this afternoon, he also visited the Veterans' Administration Office, and the John Adams Veterans' Hospital in Chelsea.

Quoting a friend, Commander Kaufman said: "Why don't we Americans sit down and face the facts, It's about time we stopped all this name-calling, all this talk, all this mud-slinging, and really got down to brass tacks about what we're doing and where we're going.

"We must give the world a democracy that works," Commander Kaufman added, "a pattern for government and living that will stand the challenge of the times, a picture of men striving earnestly for the common good that cannot be blotted out by the black night of dictatorship. These are the things we must do quickly and well—or the liberty we have known and cherished for one hundred and sixty-four years will be gone forever."

Worcester Music Fete Draws 3,000

WORCESTER, Oct. 7 (AP)—A throng of 3,000 music lovers and critics from all over the east attended the opening here last night of the 82nd Worcester Music Festival. Highlight was the American folk-opera, "The Devil and Daniel Webster," originally a magazine story by Stephen Vincent Benet, for which Dr. Douglas Moore, head of the Department of Music at Columbia University, wrote the music. Dr. Moore was in the audience last night.

The other short opera was Ravel's "The Spanish Hour."

Albert Stoessel of New York is festival conductor for his seventeenth year.

Tonight's concert will feature Jesus Maria Sanroma, noted Boston pianist. Other concerts this week will star Michael Bartlett of the moving pictures, and, from the Metropolitan Opera, Anna Kaskas, Jarmila Novotna and Susanne Fisher, and will climax with the opera "La Traviata" Saturday night in which Miss Fisher will sing the leading role.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88meg, 25.2m.
Berlin—6 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m.
London—6:10 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 11meg, 25m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.76meg, 16.8m; JLG4, 15.10meg, 19.8m.
London—8:10 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18meg, 19.7m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m; 2RO8, 17.8meg, 16.8m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
London — 11:15 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Drive to End Milk Board's Powers Opens

A new drive to abolish the Massachusetts Milk Control Board's powers to fix retail milk prices was launched today by the Greater Boston Consumer Committee on Milk, as the Legislature prepared to re-enact a measure to establish the Board as a permanent governmental unit.

The campaign also reopens on the eve of the Board's hearing tomorrow at the State House to consider a new rise in retail milk prices. Only on Aug. 2 a 1½ cent a quart price rise was ordered by the Board.

The cosumer committee today sent to 175 Senators and Representatives an open letter insisting that the retail price fixing power is being used "no longer for farmer protection but for dealer enrichment."

At the same time Eugene L. Belisle, chairman of the committee who signed the letter, announced that a 1,000-signature petition will be presented to Governor Leverett Saltonstall calling for the present Board to lower milk prices or for the appointment of a new board "more alive to family needs."

Mr. Belisle stated that of the 1½ cent a quart August increase the farmers received seven-eighths of one cent under the Federal order issued by Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, while the dealers received an increase of five-eighths of one cent.

The committee claims milk prices could be reduced 2½ cents a quart if the Board's retail price fixing powers were abolished, with full protection of farm prices and distribution costs.

Wellesley 'Grads' Name Secretary

Mrs. Ralph E. Church, of Illinois, President of the Wellesley College Alumnae Association, has announced the appointment of Carol Rhodes Johnston, of the class of '23, as executive secretary of the association. Mrs. Johnston, who has worked with Wellesley alumnae clubs in five cities, will act as liaison officer between the college and its alumnae throughout the country.

Mrs. Johnston has been a resident of Washington, D. C., for the past year and was chairman of child welfare for the voteless District of Columbia League of Women Voters.

Vermont Cuts Income $50,000; Pinball Machines Outlawed

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 7—Vermont voluntarily relinquished an annual $50,000 in tax income this week when so-called pinball machines became outlawed under a statute enacted by the General Assembly last winter. At the same time an injunction was granted by Superior Court Judge Orrin B. Hughes restraining all law enforcement officers from seizing the banned machines if not in operation. The injunction will hold until Oct. 9, when a hearing will be held to determine whether or not the order will be continued.

The purpose of the injunction, sought by the machine operators, was to provide time for removal of the machines from the State.

Passing of the pinball machines ends a controversy harking back to the issuance of the first license in June, 1939. Passed originally as a revenue measure by a financially harassed Legislature of 1937, public opinion was sharply divided over what was described as the entering wedge for further gambling devices. The first license year, 1939, the State treasury received $31,732, but when receipts swelled to $54,050 in 1940, public opinion swayed sharply against the machines as prosecuting and law enforcement officers, juvenile court judges and the churches led a publicity drive against them as contributing to juvenile delinquency.

Between 1937 and 1939 a battle had raged between legislators and the Commissioner of Taxes Erwin M. Harvey, who refused to issue licenses on the ground that the statute violated an unrepealed law banning gambling machines. In 1939, however, the Legislature of that year clarified the anti-gambling laws and under a decision of the then Attorney General, Lawrence C. Jones, the Commissioner of Taxes finally issued the first license on June 8, 1939.

With the treasury more than $1,000,000 to the good as the General Assembly convened last January, the lawmakers gave an ear to rising public opinion, ignored the $133,000 which had been collected up to that time in license fees, as pointed out by the representatives of machine operators, and quickly repealed the law legalizing the machines. Similarly, the Federal Government will also lose about $7,500 annually.

USO Recreation

A grant of $60,000 for a USO recreational building in Burlington has been approved, according to Mayor John J. Burns, but its location is still a matter for future decision as Fathers of the Queen City continue to squabble over proposed sites.

The new recreational building, if and when erected, will serve the needs of soldiers quartered at Fort Ethan Allen.

Mayor Burns admitted that up to receipt of the notification, he had doubted whether not a recreation building would be allocated to Burlington. Government agencies in charge of these funds have been aware of the sharp division in the city government over the proposed USO building site.

The attempt to locate the building on a site on Battery Park brought heavy pro and con reactions. Although desirable private properties have been considered, the Mayor brusquely declared the city would purchase no land for a site. The Board of Aldermen has already approved a site on the shores of Lake Champlain, belonging to the city, and unless further opposition develops the building will be located there.

In the meantime, Burlington civic organizations have been active in providing a recreational outlet for the troops at the fort, with the Memorial Auditorium and a former synagogue, providing the housing for various social activities.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 8

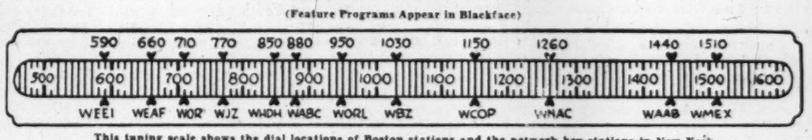
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	'Of Men and Books'	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	'Your Army"; Music	Sports and music
3:15	'Of Men and Books'	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Freddie Palmer's Orch.	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:45	"In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Sports and music
4:00	Egon Petri, Piano	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Egon Petri, Piano	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Siesta Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Del Castillo, organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
4:45	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Escorts and Betty"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	"Dance Time"
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"; NYA sp.
6:30	Bob Hannon, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"Diminutive Classics"
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	Geo. Burns, Gracie Allen; vocalist; orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	"Salute" program
7:45			Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00	"Are You a Missing Heir?"; drama	Treasury Hour: Variety Show; guests; orchestra; Graham McNamee, master of ceremonies	Ray Block's Orchestra; vocalists, chorus	Talk by J. L. Kraft	WMEX Drama Shop: J. Crowley's Press Conf.
8:30	"Arkansas Traveler"; Bob Burns		Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent"; drama	"Essays in Drama"
8:45			Horace Heidt's Orchestra		Civilian Defense Prog'm
9:00	"We, the People"	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's Quiz	Gabriel Heatter	CCC Program
9:15	interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials		Colonial News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Nation; talks; drama	NBC Symphony Or., Dimitri Mitropoulos, con.	Fibber McGee and Molly	Cong. Hamilton Fish	Variety Hour
9:45				News	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	NBC Symphony Or., Dimitri Mitropoulos, con.	Bob Hope; J. Colonna; soloists; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Roosevelt Message, by Sumner Welles	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Oozie Nelson's Orch.; soloist; comedian	Civilian Defense Prgm	George Harris's Orch.
10:30	News; Sports	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.		"Mystery Hall"; David Ross's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
10:45	"The Virginians"	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup		"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Master Works of Music	News; music	News Service	Parade of the News	"Dance Digest"
11:15		Weather; "Music You Want"; recordings	Local news; weather	Parade of the News	"Day's End"; music
11:30	Music: network dance music		Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News; Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news
11:45			Ruby Newman's Orch.		"Dance Digest"

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Eight Bells; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Morning Varieties"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"		"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs	News; talk; music	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30		"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra
9:45	"The Virginians"	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Defense Program; music	
10:00	Betty Crocker	Popular music	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	Musical Program	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With You"; music
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Two Men and a Girl	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	
11:00	Popular music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	String Orchestra
11:15	"Man I Married"	Music; News; Music	Pepper Young's Family	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Let's Get Quest"
11:30	'Bright Horizons'; sk	Stories; Music; News	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Talk; Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Judy and Jane," sketch	Musical Roundup	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; news comment;	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Radio Playhouse, drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	guest speakers; orch.	News Service	"Mood Reverie"	"Musical Mailbox," with Vivienne Cameron
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Religious Program
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, household talk	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather		"I'll Find My Way"	
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Ann Demirjian, songs
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	The Mystery Man; sketch	Sports Comments	Studio Talk
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Hits and Encores	John Kiley, organ
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Sports Comments	News Service
3:00	News for Women	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Against the Storm"	Alvah Small	Sports and music
3:15	Studio Speaker	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife; sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Network Program	Sport's and music
3:45	"Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Network Program	Sports and music
4:00	Waltz Time	Nell Giles	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	Melody Mirror
4:15	Studio Speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"It's Dance Time"	Melody Mirror
4:30	Studio Talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Dinning Sisters, songs	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; music; weather	News Service	"Capt. Midnight," drama	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"About Today"; drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Political Talk	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	sketch	Midweek Function	Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt	"The Lone Ranger" sk.	"Waltz Time"
8:00	"Big Town"; sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. e.	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; dramatic sketch	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	"Big Town"; sketch			Political Talk	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	Drama, with Jean Heraholt; E. Davis	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sketch	Party; Louise Massey and the Westerners	20th Century Serenade	Defense Program
8:45				Baritone and organ	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	Star Theater; Fred Allen, K. Baker,	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	"Meet the Band"	Pages From the Classical Album; recordings
9:15		"Meet the Band"		News Service	
9:30	Portland Hoffa, guest; orchestra	Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney" dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Melody"; Dave Rose's Orchestra	Pages From the Classical Album; recordings
9:45		Penthouse Party			
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Col. Frank C. Knox	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	Col. Frank C. Knox		Civilian Defense Prgm	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Ahead of the Headlines; Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Pageant of Melody"; soloist; concert orch.	"Dance Digest"
10:45	News; Sports				"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15	"Master Works of Music"; Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Weather; music	Local News; Weather	Talk from London	"Dance Digest"
11:30		"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	BBC News; orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45		"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Closer Co-operation Among American Industries Urged at Distribution Parley

Federal Trade Group Expert Urges Advertising Continuity

Continuity of advertising was urged today by James A. Horton, chief examiner of the Federal Trade Commission, "in order to develop maximum effectiveness," before the Boston Conference on Distribution.

Advertisers must now present stories without deceptive concealment, and one of the standards by which the quality of advertising will be judged is the extent to which it provides the consumer with information so that he may act intelligently when making a purchase, said Mr. Horton.

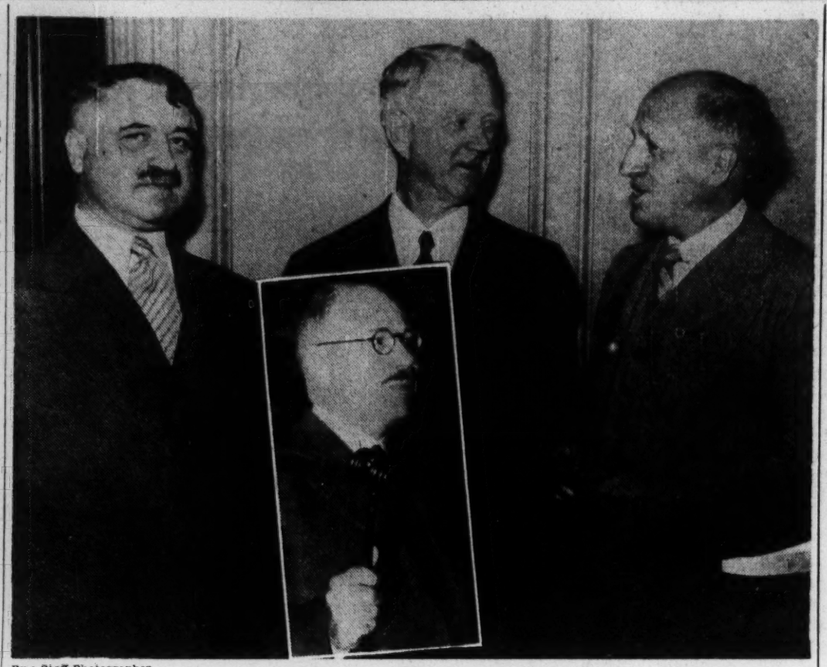
Consumer acceptance at times is a transitory state of mind, he said, "and neglect of advertising, even though we are experiencing a seller's market, may weaken or destroy that most valuable of all business assets—good will."

Mr. Horton was discussing "Trade Restraints and Business." He described the working of the Federal Trade Commission in detail, and pointed out that since its essential function is to obtain the cessation of illegal practices, and prevent their recurrence, "the Commission has sought, so far as the law will allow, to co-operate with industry and business in an advisory capacity in addition to exercising its prescribed statutory functions."

"Today, the economic system of America is seriously threatened from without," Mr. Horton said. "Let us determine that it shall no longer be threatened from within by the narrow service of self, and that we will accordingly wipe out the aggrandizements of power, the illegal restraints imposed upon fair and free competition, and the deceptive exploitations of the public, which are condemned by law because of their demonstrated menace to the national health."

Asking for reorganization of the "march of our national industry, and the distribution of its products, guided by the unfailing beacon light of true public service," Mr. Horton declared that such a course would tend to the unerring advance of our economy toward its highest and fullest development "because, enhancing the public weal, it will create public good will and reap the rewards of public confidence."

Complete co-operation of the Government in such a move, was promised by Mr. Horton.



By a Staff Photographer

Distribution Conference Speakers

Left to right: Dr. Julius Hirsch, Economist; Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, Professor of Marketing, Harvard; and Harry Scherman, President of Book-of-the-Month Club. Insert: Malcolm P. McNair, Professor of Marketing, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, chairman.

Arnold Urges Curb on Taxing

Warning that dangers of monopoly in our defense effort make more necessary than ever before a strong anti-monopolistic policy, Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General came out for curbing opportunity to exploit taxpayers, in his address at the Distribution Conference.

The outcome of the defense program, he said, may hinge on the success of enforcement of the Sherman Antitrust Act, to the end that "private restrictions on production do not cripple the use of the resources of this country."

Mr. Arnold pointed out that there is a greater opportunity to exploit the taxpayers, the unorganized farmers, unorganized independent businessmen and unorganized consumers than ever before. Tendencies of monopoly are stronger in war than at any other time. Therefore, in a war of production, it is more necessary than at any other time that these tendencies be curbed by a strong anti-monopolistic policy, he said.

"All of us," he declared, "should now be aware of the crippling effects of restraint on production exercised through illegitimate use of power by some labor organizations in order to maintain their position and yet the anti-productive ideas held by some groups in labor and capital alike are still effective to retard our defense production. The full force of the Sherman Act must be thrown into the battle."

The policy of the Antitrust Division of the Department in enforcing the Sherman Act, he said, "must be to see to it that private restrictions on production do not cripple the use of the resources of this country. The outcome of the defense program may well depend on the success of that policy."

Future Is Seen Keyed to Air

Visualizing the end of the war as marking "the real beginning of aviation as the keystone of American economy, trade, and distribution," Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, Chairman of the Board of Pan American Airways, told the Conference on Distribution of huge strides that are now on the aviation horizon.

Speaking of America's industrial future after the emergency is ended, Mr. Whitney said that the airplane is destined "to become an even more powerful force for shaping the peace of the future than it is in winning the present war."

"Not long ago the prospect of mass bomber flights across the Atlantic on regular schedules would have made sensational news. Today, American-made bombers for Britain are secretly but regularly spanning the ocean on schedules that may eventually make Field Marshal Göring worry himself into the shape of a deflated blimp."

Mr. Whitney urged Americans "to de-ice the isolationists," through unity and production against Hitler, and proposed a three-point program for aiding business men and workers to solve defense and post-defense problems:

1. That businessmen and workers co-operate wholeheartedly in the cause to which the American people are committed—the defeat of Hitler.
2. That employers and labor unions streamline their activities now by adopting voluntary arbitration for settlement of commercial and labor differences which might upset production.
3. That every American examine and plan now for the future of his business or his job.

15 Communities Urged to Join Metropolitan Water System

Because Quabbin reservoir and its subsidiary water system is designed to serve 3,000,000 persons but is now used by only 1,500,000, additional communities in the Greater Boston area should be urged to join the Metropolitan Water Supply System in preference to developing their own systems, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau recommended today.

Development of separate water supply systems for towns in the Greater Boston area would be needless duplication of effort, the Bureau declared. Annexation of the 15 eligible communities to the metropolitan system would not only give these communities assurance against local water scarcity, but would permit a 20 per cent cut in assessments now levied on communities in the metropolitan system, the Bureau's survey revealed.

Citing Governor Leverett Saltonstall's challenge that it might be "much wiser for communities to use Quabbin than to build new facilities, the Bureau declared that "water district membership can be increased without taxing metropolitan sources or endangering the margin available for the future growth of present district members."

Attacking the chief difficulty in dealing with new users, the Bureau points out that no consistent policy has been followed in fixing the basis of admissions. Formerly, water officials subscribed to a stiff schedule of fees—"too high to attract members," the Bureau asserts.

While official viewpoint has greatly modified, the Bureau continues, "cities and towns nearing the safe margin of their supplies are not going to join the water district if they face exorbitant or progressively steeper initiation fees. They will prefer, wherever possible, to develop their local supplies."

"District members must be prepared to make large concessions," insists the Bureau, to avoid the very duplication of effort against which Governor Saltonstall counseled.

Fifteen municipalities inside the statutory limits of the water district are not yet members. With a population of 415,000, they use some 35,000,000 gallons of water daily, the Bureau discovers.

N. E. Harbors Get Posts for Closer Check on Ships

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Establishment of new observation stations at six New England harbors, indicating a definite tightening up of surveillance of incoming and outgoing ship traffic at those vital points, is disclosed by the Navy's Hydrographic Office.

At the same time it is announced that until further notice all ships entering Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, site of a major United States naval base, must be escorted through the entrance to that harbor. An escort vessel will maintain a continuous watch at the entrance, the announcement said.

The new observation stations, located at Portland, Maine, Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., New Bedford, Mass., Narragansett Bay and Long Island Sound, have been established by the Army, and officials said they are the first of their kind.

All merchant vessels entering or leaving those ports are required to exchange signals with the observation stations for the purposes of identification. Army officials said the stations were established "mostly for training."

They are similar to the station established by the Navy at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay.

The specific locations of the new stations follow: Portland, Portland Head; Portsmouth, Jaffrey Point; Boston, Deer Island; New Bedford, Clark Point; Narragansett Bay, Beavertail, Jamestown, R. I.; Long Island Sound, Southwest side of Fishers Island, N. Y.

U. S. Urged to Economize On Non-Military Expenditures

Rigid economy by the Government in non-military expenditures, plus substantially lower exemptions in the income tax law, and a set of excise taxes applied to "most commodities excepting food, fuel, and the cheaper grades of wearing apparel," were urged today by Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, Professor of Marketing of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Addressing the Conference on Distribution, at Boston, on "War Finance, Taxation, and Prices," Professor Copeland said the wartime price problem "is primarily economic in character." The solution is not to be found in Governmental edicts or direct regulation of prices, he said. Ceilings can be set on a few basic commodities, produced by a few large companies, and bought largely by the Government or by buyers who are operating on Government contracts.

"The number of such commodities is very limited, however, and those ceilings do not have much effect on the prices of the general range of commodities bought by consumers," he said. "In the main, control of the cost of living involves far more than the issuance of Government edicts on prices. Attempts at direct price control, except on a very limited scale, always have given rise to evasion, which once was called 'profiteering,' then 'bootlegging' and now the 'black markets.'

"A second but related cause for the rise of prices in wartime arises from the fact that as the defense program speeds up, wages are advanced. Much of this increased income is spent immediately, boosting the demand for civilian goods.

"A third factor affecting prices in wartime is the handicap arising out of the shortages in the supply of key materials such as steel and aluminum. Under the conditions which create these wartime shortages, if the civilian demand is not curtailed, prices rise either on the open market or on the underhand markets.

"Various retarding factors are having a temporary influence in checking the advance in prices. The forces which are working toward the upswing are so strong, however, that presently they will completely outweigh the retarding factors unless other and far stronger checks are found.

"Government economy should be one of the first steps in tackling the problem of checking a rise in the cost of living.

"There is a large buying power being generated by defense work and the war boom among persons barely subject to income taxes. Unless a part of that income is siphoned off by taxation to contribute to the payment of the costs of the war, a substantial portion of it will be spent lavishly, and be a major factor in causing a heavy increase in the cost of living.

"One possibility is to lower substantially the amount of the exemptions in the income tax law. Our other types of taxation need to be supplemented by a set of excise taxes which should be applied to most commodities except food, fuel, and the cheaper grades of wearing apparel."

Inflation Talk Discounted

Mistakes and difficulties made in Europe in fixing maximum prices are being repeated in the United States, Dr. Julius Hirsch, European economist and, until recently, head of the Copenhagen Bureau for Business Research, declared today at the Conference on Distribution.

Basing his remarks on his European experience in fixing maximum prices for the past 25 years, Dr. Hirsch, forecast that America is not on the verge of a "runaway" inflation, nor is such likely to occur.

Warning that propaganda, of an "inflation fear" type, constitutes the sole danger that anything like real inflation might develop, he said that this propaganda—and not any of the facts—could at last shake the confidence and trust of the population in the national currency.

A real runaway inflation was described by Dr. Hirsch as the one that swept over Germany after the first World War. He again warned against propaganda that might lead to currency catastrophe because "officially inflation fear propaganda is started mainly in order to have some Congressmen swallow the very mild beginning of a price legislation."

Exports Control Held Defense Need

Control of exports as a vital implement of national defense holds such potential power that its effects will be felt for generations to come, declared Brig. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, Federal Administrator of Export Control, at Washington, in a speech at the luncheon session of the Conference on Distribution today.

Use of a licensing system to control exports is no embargo, however, and "we have not closed the door to our foreign markets," said Brigadier-General Maxwell. In fact, good progress is being made in the direction of maintaining these markets, he added.

"By giving priority consideration to Western Hemisphere countries, in purchasing strategic and critical materials, the United States has helped them maintain their own national credits and at the same time has provided a badly needed transfusion to their economic life.

"The practices of manufacturers and exporters, and the consideration given by the Government with respect to the needs of other countries, particularly those of our sister American Republics, will be deciding factors in the determination of future relationships—America's contribution to postwar economy."

Harvard Student Registrations Off

A total of 7,004 students have registered in Harvard University thus far for the current academic year, with additional late registrants expected, the University announced recently.

Last year at this time the University total was 7,665 students, and late entrants brought the final enrollment to 8,151.

Late registrations this year are expected to bring the University's total to about 7,400, a drop of about 10 per cent under last year.

The total number of undergraduates in Harvard College to date is 3,545 with a few more expected. Last year at this time the College had 3,549 students.

Bath Yard's Pact Bans Work Halts

BATH, Me., Oct. 7 (AP)—The Bath Iron Works Corp. has signed an agreement with an independent union barring strikes, lockouts, work-stoppages and slow-downs in a shipyard employing 6,000 in the construction of destroyers and merchant ships.

The agreement makes the Independent Brotherhood of Shipyard Workers, Inc., sole bargaining agent for the Bath Yard's employees until June 23, 1943.

The union won a National Labor Relations Board election last summer. The agreement made no reference to wages.

Much Larger Debt Seen No Danger to U. S.

That the United States can stand as much public debt from a purely financial viewpoint as it is willing to pay for in interest charges, and that a much larger public debt can safely be built up "without danger of catastrophe" was the declaration of Harry Scherman, President of the Book of the Month Club, Inc., and author, at today's session of the Conference on Distribution.

At the same time, he warned against allowing politics instead of "prudent financial thought to manage our fiscal affairs." "Yet," he said, "the problem of our public debt is primarily political in its nature, and not fiscal," and, therefore, "unfortunately its solution must be along the lines of political activity."

Discussing the question, "How Much Federal Debt Can We Stand?" Mr. Scherman pointed out that when it becomes justifiably doubtful that small annual installment payments can be paid against the unpaid debt, in addition to interest, "that is the point where the public debt has become too large, and catastrophe can be expected."

That catastrophe, he added, "takes the form of the worst type of inflation—that resulting from complete uncertainty, during a panicky period about the future value of the Nation's currency. From a purely fiscal point of view, right now we are far from this catastrophic stage of public debt, and there are good grounds for hope that even this war will not take us there.

"Our present direct debt is around $50,000,000,000. Suppose it doubles with the war expenditures within the next two or three years. With the same average interest rate as now, the cost of carrying this debt would not exceed $2,500,000,000. Add to this the very modest retirement sum of $1,000,000,000 a year. That's $3,500,000,000 necessary for the proper handling of the Federal debt according to the principles above stated."

Lazarus Backs Price Controls

Urging the necessity of federal price controls as a step against inflation, Fred Lazarus, Jr., of the F. & R. Lazarus & Co., Columbus, Ohio, today told delegates to the Conference on Distribution, that such procedure was necessary "because the defense economy creates actual shortages in some materials, particularly metals."

The quicker it is learned that the way to control prices best is with adequate supply, the quicker will the Nation begin to emerge from its defense troubles, he waned. "All present facilities should be fully employed, and the use of all marginal capacity should be encouraged by methods that will bring out supply."

Furthermore, he said, "the presence of the speculator who always tries to get a profit out of commodity manipulation when conditions exist under which the consumer can be frightened, must be dealt with."

But there are two important steps that the Government must take, Mr. Lazarus pointed out. "It should bring out marginal production by any necessary and reasonable devices and stimulate the greatest possible expansion of capacities. It should strike a balance, in a definite statement of policy between the things that agriculture buys and sells, and between wages and the cost of living," he said.

The retailer and the manufacturer should price goods on the basis of what they cost, and not on the basis of some anticipated price either of finished goods, labor, or raw materials, Mr. Lazarus pointed out.

Negro Troops to Repel N. E. 'Attackers'

Defense News in Brief

Anti-aircraft Defense—The 369th Coast Artillery, Antiaircraft Regiment, from New York City's Harlem section, now stationed at Camp Edwards, will play a prominent part in the coming New England air-raid warning tests, it was announced today. The Negro troops will set up their antiaircraft guns to defend Boston and Boston Harbor from enemy bombers.

The Boston Air Defense will be directed by the commander of the 57th Pursuit Squadron, who is also regional air defense commander for Boston. The 57th Pursuit Squadron will operate from Boston, Providence, R. I., and Groton, Conn. It will have the 77th and 79th Squadrons attached to it, but will be minus the services of the 65th and 66th Pursuit Squadrons.

The maneuvers, which will continue from Oct. 9 through Oct. 16, will be divided into two phases. Formations of bombers will fly the entire area during the first three days to check on the alertness of the 40,000 civilian air raid warning observers in recognizing planes and reporting to the filter stations such important data as speed, direction, and altitude. The second phase will begin Monday, Oct. 13, when 180 interceptor planes will be alerted at 10 flying fields along the East coast from Boston to Norfolk, Va. When these planes join the maneuvers the 3,000 volunteer plotters and tellers at the filter stations will be called upon to perform their duty. The First Bomber Command will serve as the "enemy."

YD on Problem—With close to 200 younger officers, many of them Juniors, in command positions the 26th Division entered its second day of field work in North Carolina this morning. Shortly after dawn the Division crossed the Pee Dee River and continued a theoretical advance on Charlotte where its mission is to capture railheads. The troops will be sleeping in the field until Saturday morning when they will return to their base camp. The 195 older officers, relieved yesterday of their commands in accordance with the new age law limits set by the War Department, have been assigned to non-tactical jobs for the balance of the maneuvers, many of them serving as umpires. It is anticipated that a large number of these officers will return to civilian life when the Division returns to Cape Cod.

Ayer School Problem—Army children from nearby Fort Devens will be barred from further classes in the Ayer public schools unless the Federal Government offers greater aid, town officials have announced. The Selectmen said they were doing more than their share in providing free supplies and an extra teacher for the approximately 300 children and they don't feel they should appropriate $18,900 toward a high school annex project. Paul K. McGuane, chairman of the School Board, said the town would not accept a Public Works Administration grant for $35,100 for an annex to the high school as long as the money is conditional upon Ayer contributing $18,900. Fort Devens officers declined to comment.

Former Soldiers Must Register—Enlisted men who were in the registration age brackets on Oct. 16, 1940, or July 1, 1941, and who have not already registered under the Selective Service Act, must register when discharged from the military establishment, Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Director of Selective Service in Massachusetts, said today. The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, Assistant Director Smith said, relieves from liability for peacetime training and service only those regulars who have satisfactorily served as an officer or enlisted man for at least three consecutive years in the Regular Army, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

Army Openings Announced—Regular Army openings for 2,471 New England young men will be available during the next three months Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, Corps Area Recruiting Officer, has announced. Physically fit unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 35, he said, could choose their own arm of the service by enlisting for three years. Recruiting emphasis, however, will be placed on the Air Corps where there are 1,650 vacancies to be filled before Dec. 31. There are 190 openings at overseas posts.

A Soldier on Morale—An article on morale, written by Private James L. Howard, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., a member of the 1,114th Corps Area Service Unit, at Camp Edwards, has been entered in the Congressional Record at Washington. The article, which denied charges made by a Massachusetts newspaper that Camp Edwards morale was low, appeared first in the Camp Edwards Digest, a weekly published for the soldiers, and has won the commendation of President Roosevelt. It was entered in the Congressional Record on the recommendation of Senator Francis Maloney of Connecticut, who said, "Those who have been greatly disturbed by rumors of unsatisfactory conditions in Army Camps will find this article interesting and encouraging."

General Wage Increase Given by Cleaning Firm

A general wage and salary increase for 310 employees of Lewandos, cleansing, laundry, and dye concern, was announced recently by John H. Harwood, Jr., general manager.

The increase applies to 40 departments of the company, including the Metropolitan Boston shops, general plant and office divisions, and the cleanse and laundry production.

Live in comfort!
Walk to work!
No lease to sign!
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Boston
Monthly Rates are Bargains. Complete 24-hour service in Boston's handiest, most complete hotel. Finest food at moderate prices. Valet and laundry service at special rates to resident guests. An address of distinction and convenience.
Call Assistant Manager, HANcock 2000

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
black beauties
These new black broadcloth bags are a stellar attraction in Shreve's galaxy of fall handbags. Broadcloth, you know, is so satisfactory because it will not rub off on light gloves or clothes. Other Shreve bags are priced from $5 upwards.
Draped underarm bag with zipper opening, inside zipper compartment. $10.50
Large underarm bag of quilted broadcloth with lucite and gold colour clasp. Inside zipper, chain purse and cosmetic case. $16.50
Shirred underarm bag with lucite balls, long center purse and inside zipper. $15
Gracefully shirred underarm bag with gold colour ring at either side; inside zipper. $18.50
Double top handle bag with shell colour balls at clasp, large center purse and inside zipper. $25
Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1800
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

(Eighth in a series of 36 pages)

Defense of Freedom Requires Sacrifice

The scene of the Fireside Series shifts today to a room where a group of women are engaged in war aid activity. They are seated about a table, sewing and chatting.

One says: "My maid left yesterday."

Another: "My favorite hairdresser has gone."

A third: "Our faucet has been dripping three days, because we can't get a plumber to fix it."

A fourth adds: "My husband has temporarily taken over the work of the janitor, who has left."

"They've all gone into defense work," suggests a young woman who is a teacher of sociology and also works in the Department of Labor of her State. She is immediately asked a number of questions which are given seriatim, with the answers.

Question: Are maids, and hairdressers, and janitors now making bombs?

Answer: Probably not, though they might be helping at it. However, defense work consists of far more than making bombs and battleships. For instance, 20,000 more men and women are now working in Massachusetts woolen goods factories than in 1938. That's an increase of more than 50 per cent.

Question: What has that to do with defense?

Answer: These additional workers are helping make material for blankets, socks, leggings, caps, all of which are needed by the army and navy.

Question: Perhaps, and I hear there are also more workers in radio factories. That isn't for defense, too, is it?

Answer: That is most decidedly for defense. The number of workers employed in the radio producing industry has increased in the State of Massachusetts alone by 140 per cent since 1938. This unusual advance has been necessary, because almost every branch of the army and navy needs radios. Tanks need them, some trucks use them, ships use them, planes use them.

Question: Won't you soon be making out that everything we produce is necessary for defense?

Answer: Not quite. Some frills and ruffles may not be essential for defense, but most useful things are. For example, the number of workers in plants for electrical instruments has doubled in many centers of production. The people who made our refrigerators, electric heaters, toasters, and irons are now devoting their chief attention to instruments of war. Our domestic help may be working in those factories.

Question: But are such inexperienced workers useful in industry?

Answer: Labor reports state, "There is a growing tendency to accept and train inexperienced workers." "Women everywhere are replacing men to an ever-increasing degree." "Fixed age brackets are universally disregarded."

Question: Why, the employers will soon be scouting around for laborers as baseball magnates do for pitchers, won't they?

Answer: Labor reports announce that, "Labor scouting in one state by firms from other states is becoming more common."

Question: How is material provided to keep all those additional workers employed?

Answer: That has become a very serious problem. The insufficiency of some vital materials is actually causing the laying off of laborers in some lines of industry. Toy manufacturers, for example, are preparing to reduce production. Some plants for manufacturing stylish shoes find themselves short of leather. Mills making luxury textiles face a slowing up of production.

The jewelry trade expects some curtailment. Silk plants will not long be able to employ many stocking makers. Already some factories producing certain kinds of rubber goods are laying off employees.

Question: Why don't the workers that are laid off in non-essential industries go to the others?

Answer: They do. But that adjustment requires time and is often accompanied by hardships. A maker of silk stockings can't start making silk parachutes the next day. A jeweler can't immediately begin producing radios.

Question: Does that mean that in spite of the defense boom there will still be unemployed on relief?

Answer: Unavoidably there will be some. One reason is the necessity of geographical adjustment, as well as adjustment of occupation. If a non-defense job closes down in Ohio and an urgent need for workers appears in Alabama, that shift will not be easy. A hamlet in Alabama recently grew from a population of 459 in January of this year to 18,000 by August. That was caused by the opening of a powder plant.

Plainly for those 17,500 new inhabitants and their work, new buildings were required, as well as streets, schools, water, light and a multitude of other vital things. That one single development caused an appreciable dislocation of labor. Scores and hundreds of other defense enterprises, including vast army camps, have caused much greater dislocation. If one looks at the car licenses of the workers at any plant, filling big defense orders, he will see that many come from distant places.

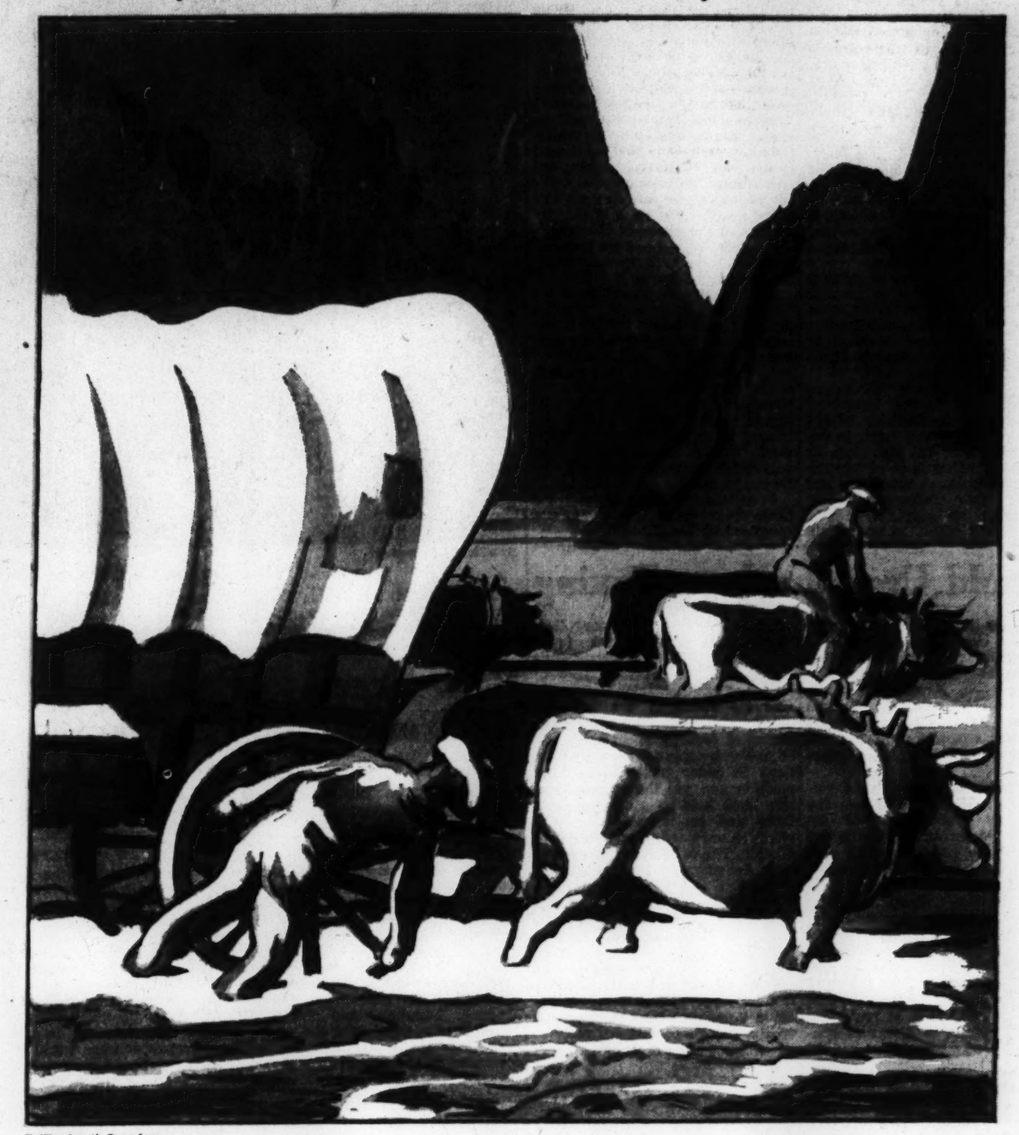
Question: Does this mean a kind of economic and geographical migration as in pioneer days?

Answer: The change is not as radical as that. But it does mean that the old pioneer spirit is necessary. The nation is facing new conditions. Almost nothing can continue "as usual." Every day will present occasions for sacrifices, perhaps even for hardships. Certainly less extravagance will be desirable.

Question: But wouldn't such frugality bring about great unemployment in luxury and amusement industries, in trade, in cultural occupations?

Answer: Certainly. It will necessitate still further adjustments. But that is unavoidable. If the nations that have set out to destroy freedom have accepted a sacrificial and pioneer way of living, can the defenders of freedom do less?

They Sacrificed for America. Why Don't You?



F. Wenderoth Saunders

Pioneers toiled to make the United States a richer and better country, and succeeding generations have reaped the benefit. A call goes out to the people today to unite in preserving the institutions and ideals they have inherited against the threat of a world-encompassing tyranny.

Fold on this line

Cut on this line

Must Americans Give Up Things?

A Stern Choice

Most people realize "one can't have his cake and eat it, too." At any rate, they recognize that as a logical proposition, although in actual cases where they are required to make a choice, many persons try both to keep their cake and eat it. Now, a situation has arisen that presents an even sterner choice than that. The alternative is coming to be: cake or freedom.

Across the Atlantic a very strong and numerous nation rather enthusiastically agreed to go without butter, that it might make cannon with which to acquire domination over the world. One part of the world which it has set out to dominate are the Americas. The people of the United States, through their government, have decided to resist. Their President has categorically said the Nazi advance toward the domination of the United States must stop. Their Congressmen have voted means with which to stop it. Industry has set out to make cannon with which to stop it. But can they be made in sufficient quantities and fast enough unless we adopt a simpler mode of life?

A hundred and fifty years ago, the four million people of the United States, according to an able economist, Robert R. Doane, enjoyed 10 basic sorts of "good things," such as food, clothing, and dwellings. By 1941 the 132,000,000 Americans had increased the basic kinds of physical assets in daily use to about 45.

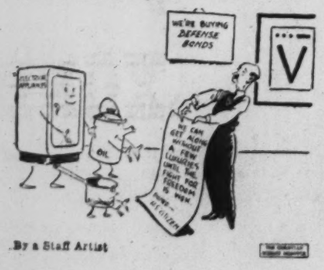
In 1790, our forefathers got along very well with their 10 basic "good things." The Americans of 1941 will have to ask if they should not reduce or eliminate some of their 45 basic material assets, so as better to aid the cause to which their country is committed.

* * *

Americans spend approximately $500,000,000 yearly on cosmetics. Will some cosmetics have to be sacrificed for the cause of freedom?

* * *

In the United States $3,284,000,000 is spent yearly on alcoholic drinks. The manufacture of alcohol requires material needed for food, the machinery in alcohol-producing plants is made of materials needed for arms; men working at producing and distributing alcohol could be employed in defense activities; the use of alcohol robs American soldiers and workers of strength needed for defense.



By a Staff Artist

Each year in America $1,674,000,000 is spent on tobacco. The production of cigarettes grew from 18,000,000,000 in 1915 to 119,000,000,000 at the present time. Were the personalities and characters of Americans any more meager 25 years ago when 100,000,000,000 fewer cigarettes were consumed? Perhaps the cause of freedom could use some of the wealth going up in smoke.

By a Staff Artist

* * *

Electricity in Demand

By means of builders, miners, dam-constructors, transport men, foundry men, and others, the United States annually produces more than 100,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity to be sold as light and power. This is one of the new assets that modern man enjoys. Whatever produces light may be said to help men advance. Whatever lightens man's burdens, helps elevate him.

Of the total production of marketable electricity, 72 per cent is used in industry. As a source of power it is especially adapted to defense production of many kinds. Its use is in very heavy demand by manufacturers and that demand will grow. A greater proportion will be used in arms making, so less will be available for domestic purposes.

* * *

The United States has a supply of oil far surpassing the needs of defense and of ordinary industrial or domestic use. Without digging a single new well, enough oil would gush out of the ground or could be pumped out to supply every airplane, tank, or destroyer that America is building. For several years America has had so much oil that it has been compelled drastically to restrict production.

However, the transportation of the oil is a serious problem. It must be carried by train or boat or truck, or pumped through pipe lines. Every one of these agencies comes within the field of national defense. They all use steel, and for their maintenance require a large number of laborers. America is in urgent need of more boats of every kind for defense and especially of tankers. More of the carrying capacity of the railroads also will be needed for defense activity. So a moderate use of oil will come to be a test of one's readiness to do his part in this fight for freedom.

* * *

There were 30,600,000 automobiles registered in the United States in 1939; 2,600,000 were made in 1938; 3,700,000 in 1939, approximately 4,000,000 in 1940; it is estimated 5,200,000 will be made in 1941. During the first three-quarters of this year, production has surpassed all former records. There are as many motor vehicles in this country as there are families. The wide distribution of automobiles distinguishes this nation from all others and this age from all others. Automobiles are a prime factor in helping Americans feel "equal"; they enable rich and poor to ride with equal convenience and at equal speed. They yield pleasure and aid in toil.

But until the emergency is over there may be a curb on the use of automobiles for pleasure. In 1940 the automobile industry used 18.1 per cent of all steel produced in the country. Defense needs steel. In addition, some of the men and plants now engaged in making autos are needed to produce war implements.

* * *

There are 240,000 filling stations along America's highways. Many of the men working in them will leave—already are leaving to take better paying jobs. Travelers may receive less service than formerly; good travelers will accept the new situation without complaining.

* * *

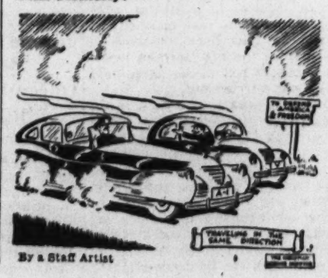
In England the cost of war takes slightly more than 50 per cent of the national income; in Germany 72 per cent; in the United States 15 per cent.

* * *

In the United States about 2,500,000 men and women work as personal or domestic servants. Many of them will go into other jobs now, leaving householders to do more of their own sweeping and cooking.

* * *

There are 787,000 restaurant and hotel employees in the United States. Many of the most competent of these will get other jobs. Guests at hotels and restaurants may find they need more patience than formerly.



By a Staff Artist

Fold on this line

Cut on this line

More Work Is Necessary

By a Student of Economic Affairs

Great Britain is fighting Hitlerism, with "blood, sweat and tears." From Americans is required more sweat, at least for the present. What will be needed tomorrow one may not venture to say, but America's supreme duty now is to make things, that is, to work.

The urgency of this aspect of the present world struggle cannot be over-emphasized. The Nazis have won their successes by means of machines. Of course, they have had brave, vigorous soldiers led by able commanders. They have also used effective strategy. But their main strength has been in machines.

Almost nine complete years the Nazis have been making machines for war. At present 22,000,000 Germans are working at it. Also, 2,000,000 laborers have been brought into Germany from foreign countries to help. They toil from 10 to 12 hours a day, from 60 to 72 hours a week. In addition, millions of workers in Italy, France, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia are also making war machines for the Nazis. Americans cannot turn back that ever-mounting torrent of steel unless they work with all their might.

Of course, many of us will not go into factories, but so many will go that they will leave a large number of other ordinary tasks undone. Others of us most do that work.

Among the 132,000,000 people in America over 50,000,000 are workers, that is, gainfully employed. All of these workers are very vital factors in the present struggle, even though all are not directly engaged in making war materials. The interdependence of industries is very great, so every task is important.

A striking illustration of this is the making of steel, which is the first and foremost material for war. In 1939, 655,500 United States workers were engaged in the direct process of producing steel and iron, that is, worked in steel and iron foundries. In iron mines, digging out the ore, worked 25,516 more. Another 476,000 worked in coal mines to produce another essential material for steel making. Much of the iron ore was dug in Minnesota and sent to factories in the Middle Eastern or Middle Atlantic states, by rail and water. In all 1,009,000 workers were employed by U. S. railroads; 36,046 were engaged in water transportation.

Much hauling connected with steel was done by trucks. There were 3,650,000 men engaged in driving trucks; 516,062 more worked in the automobile industry, which manufactured among other things trucks and freight trailers; 109,000 men worked at producing the oil used in the trucks and other cars; scores of thousands more at making pipe lines, oil-drilling machinery and refining equipment.

Much of the machinery in steel mills and other factories is run by electricity, much of which is made by water power. In 1939, 275,000 workers were engaged in producing hydro-electric power.

Also, in the war machines made from steel such materials as aluminum, copper, and rubber are used. Altogether 132,814 men were working at making those three products, in addition to the 44,502 miners of copper ore. In offices connected with the making, buying, and selling of steel and steel products, worked many hundreds of thousands of clerks. Thus, two years ago many millions of men and women were directly or indirectly engaged in steel making. Now the production of this foremost war material will rapidly increase.

Consequently, the number of workers in steel plants will continue to rise; and the mounting production will require more miners, railroaders, haulers, aluminum makers, and so on, all along the strands of the steel-making net.

For this expansion new plants must be made. Also, for these new workers clustering about the new industrial centers new homes must be erected. For this construction another new host of workers will be required. The 1,300,439 men already working in the building trades will not be enough.

An increase in any essential line of production resembles a giant magnet above a pile of scrap iron. As it rises, it picks the iron up with it. As steel production mounts, the need for butchers, bakers, and candlestick makers also immediately increases. All are essential.

However, as is natural at such a moment of intense national struggle, just when we need laborers the most we have the fewest, because 1,580,775 men have been taken for the Army, and the number required by the Navy is rapidly growing.

More work is necessary; there are fewer of us to do it, so plainly we must all work more.

There will be a rapid displacement, re-alignment and re-grouping of workers. More and more women will be called upon to help. Men will leave jobs of one kind to accept those of another. There will be a growing need of recruits to fill in. Perhaps retired persons will have to take jobs. From now on, we shall all have to do more both for ourselves and others. None of us will be "waited on" so well as formerly.

As you look out now over the landscape of American production, you see streams of people moving along every road and every path to places of toil. It is as a vast, intricate, and magnificent relay race. A worker near the center lays down his task for a more vital one and another takes up the vacant post. A third comes from behind to do that man's work and at the work bench he left empty appears still another to continue his task. The many, less vital places that are left empty we shall all have to fill, by working extra hard and extra long.

It is not for any group, nor for any capitalist, nor for any political party that we do this. It is for freedom and right.

Russian Invasion: Fifth Act; What of German Man Power?

By Maj. James Ross
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

One hundred days of war on the Russian front had passed as Hitler announced initiation of a new offensive. The struggle which began June 22 last on titanic scale moves thus to the fifth act—if we count the Bialystok battle, the two terrific shocks on the Ukraine front which ended in attainment of the Dnieper line, and the drive for Leningrad as highlights. In between have occurred a continuous succession of minor actions.

A burning question for all military observers on this side of the Atlantic is how much resiliency and elasticity yet remains in the German military framework. Laying aside all question of logistics—all computation of the problem of replacement of matériel; of supply of rations, gasoline and oil; of ammunition and equipment — the basic factor is man power to handle the Nazi machine.

What have been the German losses in killed, wounded and missing? What caliber of soldier has replaced those members of the Nazi first team fallen in these hundred days of war? Accurate answers to both questions are locked in the secret files of the German General Staff. Propaganda, counter-intelligence, call it what you will, shrouds to the outside world these answers, with clouds of deliberately falsified statistics.

Tables of Probabilities

Lacking accurate reports, the observer must look to some reasonable method of factoring, remembering the while that any empirical formula utilizing as its basis an estimation can give only probabilities. Nevertheless, there do exist tables of probabilities worked out on a basis of World War experience, and utilized as reference guides in our Command and General Staff School. By applying them to the estimated initial German strength we may come to some reasonable assumption of the human damage sustained by the Nazi horde in the Russian invasion.

It is reasonable to believe that Germany in the first 100 days of the great Russian drive has lost approximately 342,000 men killed and 3,126,000 wounded in action—a grand total of 3,468,000, of whom probably 625,000 were so slightly wounded as not to be permanently lost to military service. This takes no account of prisoners, stragglers and deserters. Assuming 15,000 men to a division, the Nazi strength has been thus reduced by the equivalent of 23 divisions.

It is reasonable to believe that replacements for these losses have been available, hence the divisional loss must be discounted. However, it is not unreasonable to believe that a new draft of more than 3,000,000 trained men from a nation which in 1939 had a potential estimated trained strength of 6,800,000 men, with the former Austrian Army included, cannot be lightly laughed off.

The above may give some interpretation to the ambiguous remarks of Herr Hitler in his latest speech to the German people.

Qualifying Factors

The method of arriving at these approximations is based on the figures for assumed daily losses in campaign under various conditions. Attack and defense are differentiated, and losses are broken down under various situations, such, for instance, as meeting engagements, operations in attack and defense of positions and fortified zones, and pursuit, and further refined by the estimation of casualties in the first day of such attacks, losses usually being heavier in the initial operations.

The estimated German strength at the opening of the Russian campaign was 167 divisions. It may be assumed that at least 40 of these divisions took front-line part in the four major operations—10 divisions in each—and that each operation ran 10 days. Under these conditions the losses in front-line divisions on the initial day of attack run to 8,400 killed and 73,800 wounded. For the nine succeeding days the 40 divisions lost 17,400 killed and 334,600 wounded. The remaining 127 divisions during these 40 days probably suffered losses of 15,240 killed and 914,400 wounded.

The remaining 60 days of campaign—pursuit, mopping-up, static situations—it is assumed cost the 167 divisions some 300,800 killed and 1,803,600 wounded, at the ratio of 30 killed and 180 wounded a division a day.

How It Happens

At first blush these figures appear preposterous. The 167 starting German divisions, averaging some 15,000 men each, total only 2,505,00. How justify a loss of more than three million? The answer lies in the fact that these divisions passed through a 100-day period of battle.

For instance, the official records of United States World War participation show that 29 divisions saw combat service. Each division averaged 28,000 men, which totals but 812,000. Yet 1,390,000 American soldiers saw front-line service. As casualties occurred they were replaced by new men, filling the organizations to war strength.

The proof lies in comparing the casualties suffered by combat divisions over periods of combat. It is a good yardstick, since in the World War three major American engagements—Second Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne—were, like the German invasion of Russia, attacks against a stubborn enemy. The attack is always costly and even armored spear heads do not alter the general balance. Attack casualties compare with those of defense roughly on a ratio of 8 to 5, with pursuit (in the case of the pursuer) as 9 to 1.

To evaluate German losses in Russia, for instance, on the basis of German casualties in the Battle of France would be entirely erroneous, since the latter, except for isolated minor instances, was a pursuit.

World War Compilation

So we can turn to our United States World War battle casualties, as recorded in "The War with Germany," Col. Leonard P. Ayres' official War Department compilation. Selecting the 2d Division, which had the highest losses, we find that with 66 days of active battle it lost 4,478 killed and 17,752 wounded, a total of 22,230. Its war strength was 28,000. Had the 2d Division gone through 100 days of active battle it is logical to assume that it would have lost 6,717 killed and 26,628 wounded, totaling 33,345, or 119 per cent of its normal war strength.

The 32d Division, with 35 days of active battle, lost 2,915 killed and 10,477 wounded, a total of 13,392. At that rate, in 100 days of active battle it would have lost approximately 38,200 in killed and wounded, or 135 per cent of its normal war strength.

The German losses in Russia, as estimated above, 3,460,000 against a starting strength of some 2,505,000, run 138 per cent above normal war strength, a variance from the figures based on actual American losses by approximately 19 per cent against our 2d Division, and 3 per cent against the 32d Division. Remembering that the conclusions arrived at on the German losses are themselves based on the initial assumption of German fighting strength on the eastern front on June 22 last, it is realized that a probable error by several thousand one way or another may be expected.

The factors used in compilation, however, are accurate as indices. Discount the results as generously as one will within reason, they point to a serious inroad in German man-power, far beyond the numbers admitted. When to them be added estimated losses in captured and missing, the conclusion may be drawn that the reservoir of German mobilizable military manpower has been serverely strained, and that the human element in the Nazi war machine may already have reached the peak of its skilled strength.

Memo to Berlin: All These Are British

International

Britain Stages a Review of Armored Caterpillar Power

Thousands of British tanks are shown here lined up in mass review somewhere in England. The King was on hand to take the salute as this army of armored machines rattled by.

British, Nazis Fail to Agree On Exchange of Wounded

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Negotiations for the war's first exchange of wounded prisoners between Britain and Germany collapsed today because Germany insisted the deal be on a prisoner-for-prisoner basis while Britain held out for an exchange of all sick and wounded without regard for numbers.

Britain's War Secretary, Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, charged in the House of Commons that the negotiations failed because of "a flagrant breach of faith on the part of the German Government."

He announced that wounded German prisoners who had been put aboard two hospital ships at Newhaven poised to leave at any hour over the week end for their homes were being disembarked and sent back to camps.

Germany holds several times as many wounded British prisoners as there are wounded Germans in England.

Captain Margesson, quoting Article 68 of the International Convention regarding treatment of prisoners of war, said the exchange should be "without regard to rank or numbers." The British, he said, had planned to exchange approximately 150 Germans for 1,200 Britons.

[Berlin, agreeing on the reason for failure of the deal, gave the figures as 1,500 seriously wounded Britons in German territory compared with 500 wounded Germans in England.]

"Conditions governing the repatriation of sick and wounded prisoners of war," Mr. Margesson said, "are clearly stated in Article 68 of the international convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war which the present German Government recognized as binding upon them." Mr. Margesson quoted a Covenant article, saying "note carefully the words 'without regard to rank or numbers.'"

"Proposals for the repatriation have been under discussion through a protecting power for many months, but the two governments were unable to reach an agreement as to the route and method," he said.

"Sept. 1 a proposal was received from the German Government through the Swiss Legation suggesting that the sick and wounded should be repatriated through Channel ports.

"This suggestion had been put forward several months before by His Majesty's Government, but then was rejected by the German Government.

"The British Government . . . accepted this proposal, which referred only to sick and severely wounded prisoners of war and did not include protected personnel entitled to be repatriated.

"The German Government as late as Sept. 20 expressed the hope repatriation might be begun as soon as possible after Oct. 1 and added that they hoped it might be possible eventually to include repatriation of sick and over-age internes, but stated quite definitely they had no intention of making the repatriation of wounded prisoners of war conditional upon the repatriation of civilian internes.

"At the same time it was also stated that, whereas they were sending over 1,200 British prisoners of war, we were only sending over 150 or so Germans, and they expressed hope the British Government would consider again its action such as would justify adoption of a receptive attitude to any proposal which might follow for the exchange of civilians.

"Yesterday morning a message received through the American Government stated the German Government was now prepared to agree to a limited exchange on a numerical basis.

"While His Majesty's Government was most reluctant to forego any chance of bringing back to their homes the sick and severely wounded prisoners of war, they were not prepared, in view of the negotiations of the last few days, to risk being made the victims of a flagrant breach of faith on the part of the German Government, more especially as the bulk of the British sick and wounded would thereby lose the chance of repatriation."

RAF 'Bomber Command' Tells Of Halting Invasion by Nazis

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Achievements of Britain's bomber command in two years of war were extolled by the Government today in a 130-page booklet which said the aerial offensive against Germany would continue with ever-growing intensity.

Already the Germans are showing "nervousness and apprehension" under the increasing weight of British bombings and the day may come when they will regret the consequences of a war waged "without mercy, respite or limit," the publication declared.

The booklet, issued under the title of "Bomber Command," also shed new light on the smashing of preparations for an alleged German attempt to invade Britain last fall—for which the Nazis were said to have assembled 3,000 self-propelled barges and 4,000,000 tons of shipping space in continental ports between Cherbourg and Amsterdam.

From July, 1940, until May, 1941, more than 500 attacks were made on this invasion fleet, the booklet asserted.

"How many barges or small ships were destroyed or how many men were killed or wounded in these long series of attacks are not of immediate or crucial importance," it added. "But one fact stands out above all the rest—last autumn no invasion took place."

Attacks on Bases

Attacks on potential German invasion bases "will go on as long as any threat of a seaborne invasion remains," the publication declared.

Prior to being called upon to smash the German invasion threat, the booklet said, the Bomber Command had lost 40 per cent of its first line strength in the tremendous air battles in France and Flanders.

Disclosing that "tragic differences" had arisen between the French and British commands over air tactics, the booklet inferred that the strategy insisted upon by Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, French Generalissimo, was partly responsible for Britain's heavy losses.

From the first, it said General Gamelin refused to let British planes bomb German troop concentrations on German soil for fear of inflicting casualties among civilians.

"This decision at once limited possible objectives to enemy columns on the march," the booklet said. "It was pointed out to General Gamelin that such targets were quite unsuitable for our heavy bombers, since they had been designed for an entirely different purpose. General Gamelin remained unconvinced."

Increased Raids Due

In a single attack on German columns, the British were said to have lost 35 of 67 bombers.

The booklet warned against the assumption that the British aerial offensive against Germany already had cracked German morale, but said the Germans would "go on suffering" as the RAF increased its bombings "in weight and severity."

Air attacks on Italy were said to have caused widespread panic among the population. The first time Turnin was raided, the booklet said, "the population rushed for scanty ill-constructed shelters only to find them packed with crews of antiaircraft guns and searchlights appointed to conduct defense."

Cabinet Shift In Chile Hits Nazi Activity

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 7 (AP)—A Chilean campaign against totalitarian influences appeared likely today as a sequel to the latest Cabinet reorganization.

The selection of Leonardo Guzman, Honorary President of the Anti-Nazi, Anti-Fascist Union, as Minister of Interior was interpreted as evidence of Chilean President Aguirre's determination to safeguard that country's democratic institutions.

He succeeds Arturo Olavarria who was expelled by the President's Radical Party on grounds of hostility to democratic doctrines.

Señor Olavarria's resignation from his ministry post, accepted on Sept. 16, paved the way for the return of the Radicals to the Government. They stepped out last March because of the Chief Executive's confidence in the former minister.

Besides Señor Guzman, three other party members were appointed to ministerial posts. They were Tomas Mora, Professor of Criminal Law in the University of Concepcion, named Minister of Justice; Ulises Vergara, Director of the National Institute, Minister of Education, and Arturo Riveros, Director of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Minister of Commerce and Supplies.

Japan-Thailand Alienation: Tokyo Suspects U. S., Britain

TOKYO, Oct. 7 (AP)—An increasing belief that United States and British diplomacy was driving a wedge between Japan and Thailand was reflected today in the Japanese press, which predicted the British soon would make specific demands upon the Bangkok Government.

The newspaper Yomiuri said in a dispatch from Bangkok that Singapore conferences of British leaders including Sir Josiah Crosby, Minister to Thailand, were formulating demands that:

1—Thailand give specific assurance of neutrality;

2—Britain be given priority on vital raw materials;

3—Pro-Axis tendencies in Thailand be eradicated.

In another article from Bangkok, Asahi said Thailand was "falling victim to Anglo-American propaganda."

Editorials in Yomiuri and Hochi termed recent British-United States conferences at Manila a British attempt to break peaceful Japanese-American discussions.

The newspaper Kokumin, which often reflects military opinion, recommended that Japanese-American relations be maintained as at present, despite the impression that the Far Eastern situation is growing worse, if an improvement is not possible.

Anxiety was emphasized in an editorial in the usually conservative newspaper Miyako which recalled that 40 days had elapsed yesterday since Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye sent a message to President Roosevelt in an effort to "eliminate the so-called cancer in the Pacific."

"What are we waiting for?" it asked.

"If Japan is worrying about the fire across the river (apparently alluding to the Russian-German war) and forgetting her own plight, there is great danger," the newspaper warned.

". . . Japan is sitting still spending her stock of resources while the British and Americans are gaining in the Pacific," Miyako continued. "They get everything they want while there is no limit to what we lose.

"Japan's national policy is firmly and definitely set forth and the road Japan must follow is clear.

"Establishment of a new order in East Asia cannot be accomplished without eliminating the challenging attitude of third powers and a new world order cannot be realized without a victory for the Axis nations."

Four Italian Ships Sunk, Seven Others Badly Damaged

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP) — Four Italian vessels, including a troop-laden sailing ship, have been sunk and seven others have been seriously and perhaps fatally damaged by torpedoes of British submarines in the Mediterranean, the Admiralty announced today.

It was the latest in a series of reports on a growing toll levied upon Axis shipping in the Mediterranean—a toll which British Naval sources said two weeks ago had cost the Axis one in every five vessels attempting to cross to North Africa and left 50 per cent of Italy's total merchant tonnage sunk or damaged.

Besides the sailing troop transport, the Admiralty said a 635-ton Italian torpedo boat, a guard vessel and a supply ship were certainly sunk.

It listed two tankers, two transports and three supply ships as damaged. Of the damaged transports and supply ships it said conditions "did not allow our submarines ascertaining beyond doubt which of these enemy vessels actually have been sunk," indicating a British belief that some of them also may have gone to the botton.

U-Boat Campaign

REYKAVIK, Iceland, Sept. 28 (Delayed) (AP)—A large-scale onslaught of German U-boats against the North Atlantic supply line equal in scope to that of March and April is well under way, according to informed sources here.

A vast amount of war material, much of it the product of American industry, is the objective of a new Nazi campaign calculated to cripple the British war effort.

There was some complacency in high political circles in London this summer over the Battle of the Atlantic.

But this is not reflected in the minds of British and United States naval officers or merchant captains here. They regard the situation as critical.

The actual figures of tonnage losses are secret.

The popular estimate in London of the German U-boat strength last spring was 600 submarines of all types operating in the Atlantic plus a third as many Focke Wulfe Kurriers and Condors for observation and bombing.

Despite German losses of the past summer, in which an increased number of destroyers and aircraft dealt severe blows to U-boats, the German submarine strength is believed in informed quarters to remain at the 600 figure.

Considering the requisite rest in port for crews, periods of refit for the submarines themselves, and the time spent in reaching the hunting grounds, it appears probable that there are always 200 German submarines operating in the Atlantic north of the Azores and that these are replaced by another 200 at the end of each two weeks.

3,400-Mile Flight In Daylight Hours

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 7 (AP)—An extraordinary all-in-daylight flight by a United States four-motored Army bomber across the South Atlantic 3,400 miles from Takoradi, on the British Gold Coast, West Africa, to Belem, Brazil, was announced by Army headquarters here yesterday.

It said that the westward flight, in the direction of the sun's path, was the greatest distance ever flown between sunrise and sundown.

The flight took place last Friday when Lieut. Col. Caleb V. Haynes of the United States Army Air Corps, commanding the Atlantic Division of the Ferry Command, returned from the Near East where he had flown Maj. Gen. George H. Bret, the Air Corps commander.

It took 13 hours and 45 minutes. Colonel Haynes and his co-fliers, Maj. Curtis E. Le May, navigating officer, and Capt. Carlos J. Cochran, co-pilot, arrived at Borinquen Field here yesterday en route to the United States.

Finns Call War 'Defensive'

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 7 (AP)—Finland, in a note to the British Government, declared today that its war against Soviet Russia was one of defense "without political obligations" and said important areas within Finland's 1939 frontiers still were in the hands of "the enemy."

The note was in reply to one from the British Government Sept. 22 which declared that unless Finland ceased hostilities and evacuated Soviet territory the British would be forced to consider Finland its enemy and treat it as such after the war.

"Branch lines from the Murmansk railroad leading in the direction of the Finnish frontier, of which five have been discovered, as well as new highways constructed in the Karelian wilds for offensive purposes and numerous airfields, revealed beyond any doubt the aggressive plans of the Soviet Union," said the Finnish note.

The document accused Russia of renewing aggression against Finland on June 22 by bombing Finnish warships and "tens of purely Finnish targets."

On the other hand Finland did not begin active defense measures until July, it was contended.

"Finland wages her defensive war free from all political obligations but grateful that she need not fight alone this time," the note concluded. "Finland cannot understand how Great Britain, with whom Finland wished and wishes to retain peaceful relations, could regard herself, merely because Finland on this occasion is not alone in fighting the Soviet Union, as forced to treat her as an open

To a note, similar to Britain's, from the Norwegian Government in Exile in London, Finland replied that it continues to regard itself closely bound to the rest of Scandinavia.

"Norwegians will understand that Finland must carry on the fight until Finland and all the North have won security against danger threatening their existence," the note added.

Oil Man Protests So. African Cargo

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Declaring that petroleum stocks in South Africa were greater than in years, James A. Moffett, Board Chairman of the California Texas Oil Company, said yesterday that it was "disgraceful and outrageous" that the torpedoed tanker I. C. White should have been taking more oil there while there is talk of a shortage in the United States.

At a press conference Oct. 3, Mr. Moffett recommended that six of 73 tankers transferred to British use should be taken back into American service for use on the Pacific coast, adding that he was advised that the British had offered to return some of the oil-carrying vessels obtained from the United States.

Berlin Version

BERLIN, Oct. 7 (AP)—Germany's version of the difficulty which impeded the planned-for exchange of disabled war prisoners between Great Britain and the Reich was presented by an authorized Nazi source here today.

There are 500 seriously wounded Germans in Britain, according to this source, as compared with almost 1,500 wounded Britons in German territory.

Germany, it was said, suggested that the space available through this discrepancy be filled up with interned women and children, concerning whom it was claimed, an agreement had been reached in 1940 before the big German western offensive but which agreement never was carried out.

Germany was at one time ready to exchange 100 Germans at Newhaven with 100 English at Dieppe, German-occupied French channel port, and meanwhile continue negotiations through diplomatic channels.

The Germans envisaged a continued shuttling back and forth of the seriously wounded as well as civilian internees for from 10 to 14 days, it was said.

Mexico 'Cracks Down'

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 7 (AP)—Investigators disclosed that a Japanese ship sailed from Manzanillo Sept. 18 with a cargo of "bronze goods," the same label under which $300,000 worth of contraband mercury was found Sunday among merchandise ready for loading aboard a Japanese vessel now in that Pacific port.

Sources in touch with the preliminary phases of an investigation jointly ordered by the Finance and Interior Ministries expressed the belief that a large-scale smuggling plot was coming to light.

Bridge Collapse Blocks 'Soo' Locks

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 7 (AP)—Collapse of one arm of a lift bridge brought defense-vital iron ore shipping from Lake Superior ports to a temporary halt here today.

The giant span, owned by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, sagged beneath the weight of a loaded freight train. A locomotive and tender shot from the open end into the approach to the St. Mary's Canal, killing tow trainmen and blocking the two largest of the Sault Ste Marie locks which link Lakes Superior and Huron.

A wrecking train was summoned, but Lieut. Col. Jules Houghtaling, intelligence officer for the Sault Ste Marie military district, estimated it would be four days before the locks would be sufficiently cleared to provide passage for fully laden ore carriers, which include some of the largest craft that navigate the lakes.

Two channels remained open to navigation. They were the Poe Locks on the Americn side and Canadian locks. Military authorities said neither of the open channels, however, provided sufficient draft for fully loaded ore carriers.

Queensland M. P. Buys War Bonds With Profits

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Oct. 6 (AAP)—Bruce Pie, Queensland member of Parliament, has decided to use excess war profits of his farm to buy war saving certificates which will be shared among employees. In announcing the plan he said he hoped other war contractors would follow the example.

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Repeal Neutrality Act, Willkie Urges G. O. P.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—On a determined charting of the "Loyal Opposition" course, Wendell L. Willkie has served stern summons on the Republican Party, of which he was the 1940 Presidential nominee, to abandon the negative counsels of "isolationism and discontent" for an unequivocal stand against totalitarianism if the party would continue as a political force.

A dinner gathering of the conservative National Republican Club at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria last night in honor of Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, was Mr. Willkie's forum to further his drive upon the party leadership in Congress to take immediate initiative in foreign affairs with repeal of the Neutrality Act. In this issue, due for early debate in Washington, lay at hand, he said. Republican opportunity to retake its traditional position as the American party of world outlook and force the Administration to "discontinue its feeble and futile policy of trying to follow the people instead of leading them in international matters."

The Willkie speech was introductory to that of Lord Halifax, making his first public appearance since returning to his Washington post from London last week, and an impressive number of prominent Republicans heard his report that Britain had won the battle of survival and would win the battle of victory "by a combination of bold, audacious and well-planned projects," provided the materials were at hand to finish the job.

Halifax Lauds Soviet

The extension of the war to Russia "sticks out a mile," Lord Halifax said in a tribute to the heroic Russian resistance which had availed Britain of three invaluable months to strengthen its defense and move up in the Near East. The British Ambassador then called on Americans to realize that "the Battle of Russia is as much our battle and yours as the Battle of Britain or the Battle of the Atlantic," and stressed that the "dominant, stern, imperative need of the moment was production, more production, still more production." Methods either of workers or management which restricted the maximum flow of industrial output were "unwittingly imposing delay on victory," he warned.

The Willkie challenge to his party in the crisis went with sharp scoring of Administration conduct of foreign affairs in critical moments as a record of "vacillating statements," ineffective British aid, and a "feeble and futile policy of trying to follow the people instead of leading them in international matters," that had induced public "confusion and misunderstanding." All this, he said, applied to the Administration course concerning the Neutrality Act—"consulting the polls, putting up trial balloons, having some of its members make statements that others can deny."

U. S. Safety at Stake

The accumulation of events in Europe and the fact that "the enemy makes war without declaring it," has resulted in a condition which makes it clear that America's safety is at stake, Mr. Willkie said.

"In the face of such danger, there is no longer any possible excuse for the continuance by the opposition of tactics, which however appropriate to times of peace, are indulged in at the risk of the people's safety in times of emergency. . . .

"I recommend that the Republican Party through its membership in Congress, forthwith and forthrightly, candidly and courageously, take the leadership in the repeal of the Neutrality Law. . . . No leadership will survive that does not do its utmost to erase totalitarianism from this earth."

G. O. P.'s Opportunity

Prevailing counsel among members of the Republican Party that a "negative record" would "catch the backwash of isolationism and discontent" after the war, combined with "political short-sightedness" and "sad and disillusioned memories of the last war" had, Mr. Willkie held, premised the unwisdom of the party stand in Congress against such legislation as the Selective Service Act, the Lend-Lease bill and extension of the Selective Service Act. On the other hand, he said, it was "only by reason of the courageous votes of some members of the minority party" that the Administration had been able to muster the votes to pass these acts over the isolationist opposition within the Administration's own party.

In this latter view he reminded that restoration of the Republican Party to power at the end of the last war, as against President Wilson's appeal for the return of a Democratic Congress, was due to its better record in support of the national war effort. Now again, he declared, as against the "faltering manner in which the defense effort has been conducted," the duty and opportunity were here for the Republicans "to make America strong, preserve liberty at home and help preserve liberty in the world."

Lord Halifax summarized as his report to the British Cabinet that "the people of the United States were substantially at one in feeling with us that there could be no secure peace for the world until Hitler and his system had been destroyed and the world protected against any revival of tyranny"; That public opinion in this country had been virtually unanimous in support of the dispatch of American troops to Iceland and the "shooting first" order to the American Navy, and that "if at any time the citizens of the United States became convinced that this action or that was essential for the achieving of their over-riding purpose—the defeat of Nazi dreams of world domination and of the demon of aggression in the world—they would not hesitate to act."

No Illusion in U. S.

"I told them," he continued, "that whatever might be the opinion of the people in the United States as to their own active intervention in the war—and that is for United States decision alone—there was no illusion as to what was here at stake for the United States.

"On the contrary, there was a growing recognition that . . . aid to all countries resisting the aggressors was the most immediate way of making your weight felt in a business that touched you not less vitally than it touched the life of Britain or others in the forefront of the fight."

Laying great stress on the increase in production needs, with Russia's enormous demands now added to those of Great Britain, China, and the anxiety of threatened countries like Turkey to build up their material strength, Lord Halifax said it was impossible to expect "an engine built for a certain load suddenly to pull a load weighing two or three times as much."

"Make no mistake," he warned, "if we are to get after Hitler and his crowd as we must, we must put out every ounce of energy and power and endurance that we have got. Nothing less will do, and the more we try to hold something back, the longer the job will be and the more it will cost us in the end.

"Let every civilian, man, woman and child, in our two countries examine in what way they can help or hinder this stupendous effort that we must make. If they press unduly their own civilian needs or claims; if organizations in industry, workers or management, pursue methods that dam the maximum flow of industrial output; if they work merely at the normal pressure of peaceful days, they are unwittingly imposing delay on victory."

Devils' Tower Loses Its Lonely Occupant

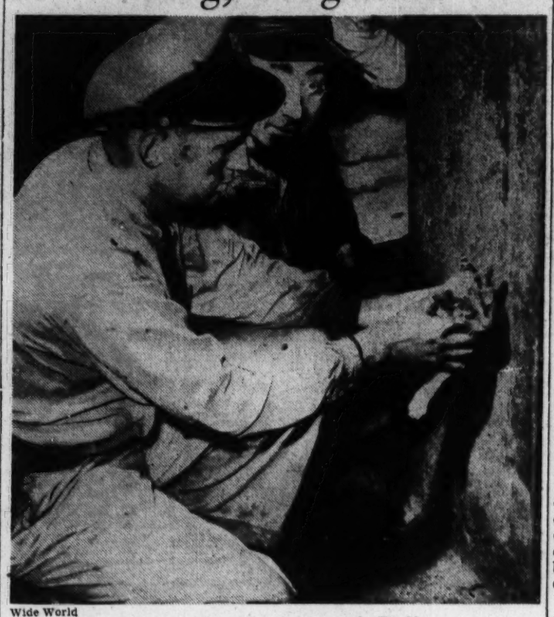
SUNDANCE, Wyo., Oct. 7 (AP)—George Hopkins of San Antonio, Texas, was rescued last night from the Devil's Tower that had held him a prisoner for six days and five nights after he parachuted to its top on a $50 bet.

Eight skilled mountain climbers lowered the parachutist on a lacework of ropes and iron rings anchored in the sheer sides of the 1,280-foot volcanic spire.

Custodian N. F. Joyner of the Devil's Tower National Monument said that "the National Park Service doesn't welcome this kind of publicity, but we are most thankful that we were able to get George safely to the ground." He added that he would "take steps to prevent any repetition of this sort of thing."

The rescuers were Jack Durrance, Hanover, N. H., and Meril McLane, Rockport, Mass., both Dartmouth College skiers; Paul K. Petzoldt and Harold Rapp, Wyoming climbers; Chappell Cranmer and Henry Coulter, Denver; and Henry Field and Warren Gorrell, Rocky Mountain National Park Guides who laid out the rescue trail up the spire.

Ding, Dong Bell . . .



Wide World

. . . . Pussy's Free and Well

We don't know whether it was little Tommy Tucker who pushed Pussy into this Twentieth Century well—a steel column in Saint Louis—but we do know who rescued her. It was Humane Society Officer Harold Present and one of his aids who drilled for two hours to cut a hole in the column. The kitten was a prisoner in the steel shaft for a week and, as the picture shows, it was very glad indeed to get back to its usual routine of milk, catnip and frolic. Pussy purred when Officer Present lifted her to freedom.

Innovation in Radio Circuits Based on Substitute Metals

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Radio receivers whose circuits may be turned out by a stamping press are among the substitute methods being considered by radio manufacturers, Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell, radio engineer and editor, told listeners on a national network last week.

Speaking on his "Radio Magic" period on the National Broadcasting Company, Dr. Caldwell told listeners that in this latest innovation all electrical circuits in a receiver could be stamped in conducting ink on insulating material. These could then be assembled to make a complete receiver circuit in a single operation. The method is not only simple, but also is fast and labor saving.

Radio manufacturers are experimenting with all sorts of materials, Dr. Caldwell told his listeners, due to the stringent restrictions on aluminum, nickel, steel, copper, and plastics. They are finding in some cases that the substitutes are even better adapted to their purposes than some of the familiar metals used in the past.

A new metallizing process, he said, similar and superior to that long employed in silver- or gold-plating baby's first shoes, has been developed to turn out strong, handsome-looking and lightweight chassis for console, table, and midget receivers.

In the circuits themselves Dr. Caldwell said that silver-coated iron conductors are proving more efficient than copper conductors, especially in the case of circuits carrying high frequency currents.

FM Set Production

Production of about 1,000 FM sets a day, to meet the increasing public demand for these new receivers, is now being turned out by some 17 manufacturing firms producing sets under his basic license, Maj Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of frequency modulation, of "staticless" radio, said recently.

These manufacturers are preparing more than 75 different models for the fall market. Distributors report that orders are, in most cases, 20 per cent ahead of sets available, which accounts for a speed-up in factory output so far as possible under existing priority restrictions. Major Armstrong said that he based his information on set production from figures sent to him by manufacturers.

Fall set sales have shown a decided upward trend and it is conservatively reckoned that the number of FM receivers now in use will have doubled by the end of the year. The increase is due in large measure to the number of FM programs which are now available in many cities.

In addition to the factory output of Armstrong licensees several unlicensed brands—usually of inferior performance—are on the market, Major Armstrong said, and will tend to swell the number of listeners.

Among the Armstrong-licensed concerns now producing FM receivers are: Ansley, Brunswick, Espey, Fada, Farnsworth, Freed, General Electric, Hallicrafters, Howard, Magnavox, Meissner, Philharmonic, Pilot, Scott, Stewart-Warner, Stromberg-Carlson and Zenith.

FM and Aurora

Incidentally FM had an excellent opportunity to show off its reliability recently when the northern lights and a magnetic storm disrupted communications over much of the eastern United States. Although other forms of radio transmission, including regular broadcast wavelengths, were affected by the atmospheric display, FM listeners found no variation in their clear, unfading reception.

Except for an occasional tendency toward freak, long-range transmission over hundreds and even thousands of miles, the ultra high frequencies where FM operates (about seven meters) are not susceptible to the noisiness and signal "blackouts" that affect other forms of communication during atmospheric upsets such as the aurora and magnetic storms.

A magnetic storm is not akin to a thunderstorm where the electrical displays are visible. Magnetic storms may, and often do occur in clear weather when the sun is shining brightly. They appear to coincide with periods of sunspot activity. During September and March when sunspots appear to cause magnetic activity to bombard the earth the bombardment becomes visible in the aurora. The earth's atmosphere, in slowing down the magnetic bombardment from the sun, causes the "slowing down" action to become visible in the beautiful Northern Lights.

News Pictures Telecast

A vocal newspicture service—using the same news photographs that are sent to newspapers all over the country and also to picture magazines—had an experimental test at the Don Lee television station in Los Angeles last week. Sound effects, musical themes, and other devices of the telecasting art accompanied the newsphoto picture transmission. There was even a woman's section, as there is in the newsreels, when Maxine Gray, soloist of the radio program, "California Melodies," offered commentaries on photos of women in the news.

Milwaukee Neighborhood Fetes 43 'Princes' (From Fort Sheridan)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 7 (AP)—The 4,400 block on North 25th Street was closed to traffic Oct. 5, but the hearts and homes of the people who live there were wide open to a group of 43 soldiers from Fort Sheridan who were guests at an elaborate neighborhood party.

The lucky 43 were treated like so many Princes of Wales.

Residents of the block, known as the Garden Homes Area, feted them with Sunday dinners (two soldiers to a home), a street dance, a sight-seeing tour of the city and a final buffet supper before sending them back again to their Illinois camp 65 miles away.

Back in Fort Sheridan today, the visiting Army men had pleasant memories of home cooked meals, complete with second helpings, lots of pretty girls to dance with and more friendly folks than they'd seen since leaving their own homes.

The community party was the idea of book salesman George S. Mann, who remembered how dull were his own service days during the World War. A house to house canvass brought promises of co-operation from 23 housewives and Mrs. Gertrude Taugher, Fort hostess, agreed to furnish the soldiers.

The block was slicked up pretty as a picture postcard, flags were draped, best household china and silver polished and the finest steaks, fowl and roasts available stocked in the ice box.

Volunteer motorists picked up the boys at camp and drove them here. The prettiest girls from a nearby high school were on hand to serve as hostesses. A girls' orchestra was another attraction for the soldiers. Everybody had a wonderful time.

Sightseers gathered around the block and one visiting group from Muskegon, Mich., made plans to sponsor a similar party.

Stassen Asks Curb On Work Stoppage

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 7 (AP)—Calling for greater production of defense materials, Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota told the sixty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor today "there must be less stoppages of defense production."

Labor, the employers, and the Government, he said in a prepared address, should share the responsibility of speeding vital production.

He suggested the Government develop a "clear-cut labor policy understood by all" and administered by men with actual experience in the ranks and in the leadership of organized labor.

"The policy of Government should also be clear and definite against those abuses of employers that precipitate strikes," he added.

Traitors in Norway Face Capital Penalty

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Norwegian King in exile, Haakon VII, signed a decree for his regime providing capital punishment for crimes against the Norwegian state—a move described as warning "tools of the Nazis" of the fate they will face whenever the Government is in position to enforce the penalty.

Hitherto life imprisonment has been the extreme penalty for such crimes.

Crane Strike Ends at Gary; Plant Opens

By the Associated Press

Congress of Industrial Organizations cranemen today ended a two-day work stoppage at a big Gary, Ind., steel plant, but a week-old strike at a Cleveland, Ohio, factory forced the Studebaker Corporation to close down its passenger car production line because of a shortage of frames.

The cranemen, whose failure to report to work at midnight Oct. 4 forced the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation to halt the operation of 12 blast furnaces and 53 open hearths, voted last night to go back to their jobs after the management had agreed to meet a union grievance committee today. The absence of 39 cranemen, in key positions, affected operation of nearly the entire plant, employing 23,000.

A union representative said the company had asked that one craneman be dropped from each eight-hour shift, but the company declared this question never had been raised by the union grievance committee.

South Bend, Ind.—The Studebaker shutdown was declared by company officials to have resulted from a lack of auto frames caused by the strike at the Midland Steel Products Company in Cleveland.

Studebaker's passenger car lines employed 6,000 men and women. The commercial car and truck departments of the plant were unaffected.

C. I. O. employees of Midland struck for wage increases to an hourly minimum of 88 cents, compared with the current 68, and a 15 per cent rise in piece rates.

Midland also makes frames for Willys-Overland Army "jeeps" and Hudson, Buick and Ford trucks. Willys-Overland officials said their operations would have to be curtailed unless they got more frames soon, but Hudson, Ford and Buick reported no immediate shortage.

Washington—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board received for attempted settlement a dispute at a Mobile, Ala., shipbuilding company. The Labor Department reported that the dispute involved C. I. O. demands for union security guarantees such as figured in the prolonged Kearny, N. J., strike which ended with the Government's taking over the huge Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

The new dispute is between the Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Company and the C. I. O. industrial union of marine and shipbuilding workers. The company has about 4,800 employees and its current work includes repair of ships for the Martime Commission.

The Mediation Board, immediately after the Labor Department referred the case to it, telegraphed both parties asking continuance of work. It announced that a hearing would be held in Washington Oct. 13.

Under a maintenance of membership clause, employees who joined the union would be subject to discharge if they failed to maintain their union membership in good standing.

Detroit—The Ford Motor Company began laying off 20,000 men at its big Rouge plant, explaining that the car production cut under national defense forced the action. Approximately 60,000 men will remain on the job at Rouge.

Defense production itself, the company said, has not yet reached the point where the 20,000 workers can be absorbed. It was said unofficially that the layoff might extend until next spring when Ford's big bomber plant will be completed and mass production on that and other defense jobs will get under full headway.

"The production line can no longer be kept operating at a loss," said Harry H. Bennett, Ford personnel chief. "About 20,000 men will be laid off at the Rouge plant, and others in plants in other cities within a short time."

Ford and Chrysler Corporation, along with Hudson and Packard, agreed last night to adopt the seniority-protection plan already approved by General Motors Corporation. The plan, recommended by the Office of Production Management, protects the seniority rights of workers transferred from auto plants to defense jobs.

Detroit: Richard T. Leonard, co-director of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) Ford Organizing Committee, said that wage scale revisions provided by a contract signed in June meant $52,000,000 a year more to Ford Motor Company employees.

Harry Bennett, Ford personnel director, said the figure mentioned by Mr. Leonard as the total wage concession was "about right."

At the time the contract was signed by the company and the union, the amount of the prospective wage concessions was estimated at $30,000,000.

The company agreed in the contract to pay wage scales in various labor classifications "at least as high as those paid by the major competitor named by the union" in corresponding classifications.

All of the increases are retroactive to June 20, 1941, the date the contract was signed. Mr. Leonard estimated that approximately 120,000 workers would be affected in plans and branches throughout the United States.

It's Sergeant Fox Now —Or Maybe It's Colonel

FORT SILL, Okla., Oct. 7 (AP)—Look out, generals, here comes Walter F. Fox.

In a little over six weeks, Draftee Fox has risen from private to the rank of technical sergeant.

Post officials said not only was his rise unusually rapid, but he had the rare distinction of receiving two promotions within five weeks, to sergeant Aug. 28, to technical sergeant Sept. 29.

Nazis Drop Velvet Glove For Iron Rule in Denmark

By Joachim Joesten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Little news has come out of Denmark since the iron curtain of Nazi domination fell upon that country in April last year. Danish resistance to the invaders has not been so spectacular as that of Norway or Greece, and fewer people have escaped from Denmark than from any other occupied country. However, once in a while a corner of the tight screen now covering the Danish scene is lifted, and each time the picture has a darker shade.

At the beginning, the Germans treated Denmark fairly well, as Nazi manners go. The country was ruthlessly stripped of its economic resources, and it was extensively used by the Germans as a base of economic operations, but Gestapo murders were relatively few and the occupation authorities studiously refrained from meddling with Denmark's internal affairs.

Whereas the mailed fist and the iron heel were applied to Poland, Bohemia, and other unhappy countries, Denmark was given a taste of the velvet glove. The Danes, who forsook armed resistance right from the start, and also otherwise behaved well, being unaccustomed to sabotage and guerrilla tactics, were to become Hitler's first and last experiment of "kindness" to a conquered nation.

Diplomatic Relations

Instead of a Reichskommissar or Governor General with dictatorial powers, the Germans maintained in Copenhagen a diplomatic representation with Cecil von Renthe-Fink as Minister. As a further compliment, a high-ranking German prince, Grand Duke Friedrich Franz von Mecklenburg, a relative of the German-born Queen Alexandrine of Denmark, was appointed first attaché at the Legation.

In many other ways too, the fiction of Denmark's continued independence was strenuously kept up both in Berlin and in Copenhagen. At a press conference held last April, one year after the invasion, the Nazi Minister of Propaganda, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, said "Denmark is not an occupied country. We have not been at war with Denmark, but have concluded with that country an agreement for the cession of military bases. Denmark's sovereignty, and her political independence are intact."

With the invasion of Russia, this pleasant picture changed abruptly. As in other occupied countries, the Germans immediately clamped down an iron rule in Denmark, which is ostensibly directed against the Communists alone, but in reality serves to silence every person suspected of active sympathy with the Allies.

Civil Liberties End

Constitutional guarantees and civil liberties no longer exist in Denmark, although appearances of a parliamentary régime still are being kept up. Prime Minister Thorwald Stauning has been indisposed as a result of the strain which the latest turn of events have inflicted upon him.

Forced by the Nazis to part company with some of his oldest friends in the Social-Democratic Party, and to surround himself with Nazi-picked advisers, the veteran Prime Minister has become an unwilling tool in the hands of the Germans.

King Christian too has practically lost all influence on the country's affairs, although his popularity is greater than ever before. He is, however, still holding a trump card in reserve, which he once before played successfully, when he foiled, last spring, a Nazi attempt to force a Quisling-type government upon him—the threat of abdication.

The man who really rules Denmark today is the newly appointed Minister of Justice, Eigil Thune Jacobsen, who was Chief of Police up to the outbreak of the Soviet war. He is a typical "collaborationist" of the Darlan-Laval type, who long before the invasion already maintained cordial personal relations with the chief of the Gestapo, Heinrich Himmler.

In Key Post

A few days before Hitler attacked Russia, Herr Himmler arrived by airplane in Copenhagen and went immediately into conference with Mr. Thune Jacobsen, then still head of police, and with the Danish Nazi leader, Dr. Fritz Clausen.

As a result of this conference, the Minister of Justice, Harald Petersen, whom the Germans did not regard as sufficiently reliable, was forced to resign and Mr. Thune Jacobsen took over this key post in Danish administration—without the knowledge of the Rigsdag (Parliament). In short, the parliamentary system has been undermined—for the Constitution prescribes that the Ministers must have the confidence of the Rigsdag.

This Cabinet reshuffle took place already on June 22, although it was not made public until July 8. In the meantime, Mr. Thune Jacobsen got busy without losing a moment. On the morning of the day on which Hitler invaded Russia, Danish police and Gestapo agents rounded up 270 alleged Communists all over the country. Among those arrested were the world-famous poet and novelist, the veteran Martin Andersen-Nexö, and three other well-known writers, Hans Kirk, Hans Scherfig, and Peter Rhode.

Terrorist Measures

After this initial step, new terrorist measures followed each other quickly. Yielding to the Nazi dictation, the "Folketing" (Lower House of Parliament) adopted a law banning the Communist Party and all affiliated organizations. On Aug. 21, the first Danish concentration camp was officially opened at Horseroed. One hundred-seven persons were confined there at the beginning of September.

Then, on Sept. 3, the "Folketing," by a so-called "unanimous" vote of 86 members present—out of a total of 147—annulled the parliamentary immunity of the three Communist Deputies Peter Alfred Jensen, Axel Larsen and Martin Nielsen, who were taken into custody.

A large number of non-Communists, including prominent names, have also been arrested, deposed, or brought to court. The distinguished Danish historian, Vilhelm La Cour, whom the Germans distrusted particularly because of his spirited defense of Denmark's rights on North-Schleswig, has been sentenced to three months in prison.

The two Social-Democratic party leaders, Mr. Hedtoft-Hansen and H. C. Hansen have been ousted from their posts, and the same happened to the long-time Liberal leader T. Madsen-Mygdal. The Conservative party leader Christmas Möller was already removed, under German pressure, in October last year.

The press has been more or less completely muzzled. Two well-known Copenhagen editors, Mr. Helweg-Larsen of the "Kristeligt Dagblad," a church paper, and H. P. Sörensen of Premier Stauning's own party organ "Social-Demokraten," have recently been forced to resign. The papers may only carry DNB and Ritzaus—semi-official Danish news agency—dispatches.

These are ominous signs, and it may well be, as the Norwegian Nazi leader Vidkun Quisling suggested in a speech at Oslo, on Sept. 5, that "in Denmark, the National-Socialist Movement may, any day now, acquire decisive influence on political affairs."

Better South Carolina Lunches In Schools From Canning by WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In excess of 100,000 South Carolina school children are again eating well-balanced, nutritious lunches this year at their school lunchrooms, as the result of a far-reaching co-operative program contributed by thousands of persons throughout the State.

To enable the youngsters to obtain sandwiches packed with nourishment, considerable preliminary work was necessary in the Work Projects Administration project, sponsor of the undertaking. Approximately 3,442 persons contributed 27,316 hours of work in the State this past summer preparing food.

As an example of the procedure followed by rural residents in furthering this project, families of a community in Lexington County met at the school to peel and can peaches. The women were organized for efficiency, some to peel, some to prepare jars and some to cook. The men chalked up good records in each of these functions also. Supper was provided by the trustees of the school, and at 11 p. m., the entire allocation of peaches had been canned.

The entire vacation period of a superintendent of a school in Charleston County was spent this summer in building and equipping a lunchroom for his school. Lunches will be served to pupils of eight different areas of the district during the new school year. The superintendent enlisted the co-operation of his community to such good result that day and night shifts of volunteer workers were used during the peach canning season.

The school lunch program received its biggest boost when the Surplus Marketing Administration, to relieve the glutted market, purchased and distributed 44 carloads of South Carolina peaches for lunch project units embracing all 46 counties.

Since the inception of the initial unit until the present, wnen 46,194,803 meals have been furnished, the work has progressed from offering a cup of hot soup to adequately-balanced plate lunches. Fresh milk was added this year to the menus.

Cherry Trees Bloom Again in Capital

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 7

Washington's famed cherry trees are blossoming again—and it's six months from April whichever way you look at it.

The unseasonal October weather, with temperatures in the 90's, has brought out hundreds of the delicate pink blossoms on trees lining the drive around Hains Point—springtime attraction for thousands of sightseers.

The heat wave, which has broken all October records for Washington, in contrast, has seared and browned the tree leaves.

Hopkins' Son Volunteers

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Robert Hopkins, 20, son of Lend-Lease Administrator Harry Hopkins, was inducted into the Army today, and, along with 18 other recruits, set out for Fort Dix, N. J. Mr. Hopkins, a volunteer, said he would try to get into the photographic division of the Army Signal Corps.

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Amid an Old World Atmosphere

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A Bird's-Eye View of Havana, Cuba

Havana is becoming increasingly popular among American tourists since the airline hop from Miami, Fla., has brought the Pearl of the Antilles close to the United States.

Cuba Is Ready for Big Inflow of Visitors

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Besides planning to take care of its annual number of tourists Cuba this year is making additional preparations to house thousands of visitors who will make journeys to the island from their Florida winter homes. Because of Cuba's accessibility from Florida it isn't unusual for Americans to "hop" over for the day or to take a leisurely sail either from Miami or from nearby Key West.

The cruise ship Shawnee of the Cuba Mail Line will be leaving New York on regular sailing this autumn and winter and advance bookings lead officials to believe that Cuba is in for another banner season.

Havana, of course, is the gay center for all travelers. But the island itself has much to offer the visitor. Mantanzas, for example, is only 58 miles from Havana and Batabano is only 36 miles to the south. Somewhat farther away are Pinar del Rio, 111 miles west; Cienfuegos, 192 miles southeast; Camaguey, 340 miles east, and Santiago, 538 miles east.

One of the favorite spots of many American vacationists is Varadero Beach, located on a peninsula 10 miles east of Matanzas. The beach is five miles long and offers to the bather clean sand shaded by waving palms. While in Matanzas visitors are attracted to the caves of Bellamar, an underground mineral fairyland

Tourabouts

where tall "cathedrals," intricate arches, and fantastic shapes in white crystals are clearly visible by a lighting system.

From Batabano, the more venturesome tourist may take an overnight steamer to Cuba's famous Isle of Pines, where numerous Americans enjoy the gentle climate, mountain scenery and endless opportunities for fishing, boating, and swimming.

Many of the inland Cuban hotels retail the atmosphere of Old Spain, despite their modern conveniences. In Camaguey, for instance, the principal hotel was formerly an old Spanish barracks, designed in the style of an ancient castle, and covers almost three acres of ground.

For the winter vacationist desiring to cover the island the Cuba Mail Line offers a 13-day cruise which takes in the principal towns during a stay of eight days.

Brazil Pushes Hotels

Tourists to Brazil in the not too distant future will find a good variety of hotel accomodations. For the government of Brazil, realizing the needs and desires of North American travelers, has set up credits of $3,000,000 to aid its businessmen in constructing new tourist hotels. Because of lower labor and construction costs, this amount is expected to build hotel properties which would be worth about $10,000,000 in the United States. Brazil's present construction plans include three hotel projects. One hotel, that at famous Iguazu Falls, already is complete and has been open for several months. A second project is a new resort hotel at Petropolis, a city high in the mountains and yet near Rio de Janeiro. Among the spectacular features of the hotel will be an ice skating rink. Work on the hotel is progressing rapidly but it will not be finished for several months. Another hotel project got under way recently in Brazil when the famous Esplanada Hotel in Sao Paulo, often called the Chicago of South America, decided to add a new wing. Plans call for a structure of about 30 stories.

On New Schedule

The Atlantic Coast Line's Champion is on its new winter schedule. Speeding to Miami over the Pennsylvania-R. F. & P.-Coast Line-Florida East Coast railroads, it now leaves New York at 3:55 p. m. and reaches Florida's east coast resorts early the next morning, with scheduled arrival in Miami at 4:55 p. m. The northbound departure is scheduled from Miami at 9 a. m., arriving in New York the next morning. This schedule not only permits late afternoon departure from all northern points, but makes excellent connections each way from Boston, thus placing most of New England on a "one-night-out" basis to Florida.

Ticket Purchase

To clarify the situation regarding the new 5 per cent tax to be levied on all transportation under the new 1941 Federal Tax Law, Arnold Rigby, President of Arnold Tours, had the following statement from the Department of Internal Revenue in Washington: "Amounts paid before Oct. 10 for transportation to take place after that date, not taxable." So, late autumn vacationists may buy their rail tickets now and save themselves 5 per cent of the total cost. **L. F. M.**

Shah of Iran Looks to U. S. For Friendship and Guidance

TEHERAN, Iran, Oct. 7 (AP)—Shah Mohammed Reza, who succeeded Reza Shah Pahlevi as ruler of Iran three weeks ago, said today he hoped to visit the United States after the war and gain guidance which would help him make his country "a real democracy."

"America and Iran should be the best of friends," declared the youthful Shah, who was elevated suddenly to the throne when his father abdicated under British - Russian pressure last month.

In a 60-minute interview — the first granted to an American correspondent — the ruler expressed confidence that if Great Britain won the war Iran's territorial integrity would be assured and it would be given a chance to progress toward the goal he already has mapped out for it.

The Shah indicated that he counted upon Britain — and the United States—to "assure the world of an order in which small states will have room to work out their own existence without the necessity of maintaining large armies and needing only a small police force for internal security."

No Resentment

"We don't bear any ill feeling toward England for what has happened in Iran recently," he declared. "I believe England has very good intentions toward us, realizing that the progress and restored integrity of Iran are a benefit to England.

"We have confidence in England's spirit of fair play. . . . Likewise, we look to the United States for fair play. We especially look to the United States for guidance in our educational reforms."

The Shah, garbed in a gray business suit and white sport shoes, spoke almost flawless English as he talked earnestly of his hopes and ambitions for Iran, while outside the Imperial Palace occasional British or Russian Army trucks rumbled along Kakh Avenue.

Five years of schooling in Switzerland, during which he studied political science, economics, and sociology, have helped fit him for his responsibilities, and he has at his finger tips information about virtually every aspect of Iran.

Mutual Education

He believes, however, that he can learn much from America.

"I hope to visit the United States after the war," he said. "I'd like to see another world—a world of progress and invention — and I'd like to meet your learned men. I'd like, too, to tell your people about Iran.

"It's not a land of one thousand and one romantic nights and magical caliphs but a great plateau, somewhat mountainous, with a hard-working poulation — mostly farmers who need water for irrigation, books for their children and a chance to develop their own government without foreign domination.

"A new generation is growing up here which is sensitive, adaptable and in love with western progress. England and America can teach us and help us westernize without loss of those virtues which belong to the East. . . .

"There must be real democracy in Iran and we must lay the foundations for it."

Ruler of Iran

International

Shah Mohammed Reza

A recent photograph of the new ruler of Iran, who succeeded his father, Reza Shah Pahlevi, on the latter's abdication.

73rd Execution in France, European 'Revolt' Unabated

BERLIN, Oct 7 (AP)—German troops and two companies of pro-Axis Croatian troops have smashed a putsch led by an attorney's daughter in the west Serbian town of Sabac, the authoritative news service Dienst aus Deutschland said today.

Bands of Chetniks, guerrilla fighters, and armed farmers were declared to have laid waste one section of Sabac which surrendered to the rebels and all males were sent to concentration camps by the Nazis. Men in neighboring villages who resisted the advance of Axis troops moving against the rebels also were reported sent to Nazi labor camps.

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Oct. 7

Germany announced the 73rd execution in Occupied France today as the struggle against the Nazis within the occupied countries continued unabated.

The latest victim in France, a Belgian, was shot in reprisal for an attack against a German soldier in the French Ardennes.

The Belgian, identified as Alfred Bastin, of Couvin, Belgium, was sentenced on Oct. 2 for an attack which took place at Rocroi, the Germans said.

In Bohemia-Moravia, the capital punishment sentence imposed by a German court upon Premier Gen. Alois Elias has been suspended to permit him to testify aganist other suspects, DNB reported today from Prague.

Meanwhile five persons were executed in Brno upon conviction by German authorities on charges of preparing treason and possessing weapons.

Six alleged Communists in occupied France were sentenced to prison terms up to 20 years, three railroad workers accused of subversive activity were sentenced to five years. The execution on Oct. 4 of a Frenchman charged with possessing a revolver and distributing anti-German propaganda was announced.

Four men were sentenced by a German courtmartial at Mons, Belgium, to prison terms of from one to six years for possessing forbidden firearms.

But despite the stern German repressive measures, a new kind of sabotage was said to have cropped up in Paris, where civil servants of all ranks were reported vying with one another to "misdirect orders, muddle commands and lose instructions."

The Germans denied a British radio report that 650 German hostages were being held by Yugoslav guerrillas.

In London the Government announced today that it is collecting evidence regarding Germans who may be responsible for murder, oppression and cruelty to hostages and others in Gereman-occupied territories.

Richard K. Law, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons that the Government had the subject of punishment for such individuals under consideration and that the Foreign Office was discussing the matter with allied Governments.

"These actions are not passing unnoticed either in the countries where they occur or in this country," he said.

Now It's 'U. S. Army Air Force,' Not the 'Air Corps' Any Longer

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Its the "United States Army Air Force," please, not the "Air Corps" any more. What you mean, nowadays, when you refer to the entire aviation component of the Army is the "Army Air Forces." The "Air Corps" is one of two main branches of the Air Forces, the other being the Combat Command.

Reorganization of the American Air Force in terms to meet the tempo of modern aerial warfare, is about completed, the Aviation News Committee learned last week.

Three recent announcements by the War Department outlined the new air force reorganization.

1. Activation of four Bomber Commands, the "backbone of the air forces."

2. Formation of five Air Support Commands, four of which assist the four United States Armies in carrying out their missions, with the fifth working with the new Armored Forces.

3. Establishment of two new Air Task Forces which worked out the role of combat aviation in a major battle, involving mechanized and mixed ground forces during the vast September maneuvers in the South.

The organization of the Air Force, heralded by Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, as giving it greater autonomy, is as follows:

At the head is the Chief of the Air Forces, Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, advised by the Air Council, comprising Robert H. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air; Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding the Combat Commands; Brig. Gen. L. T. Gerow, Army Chief of War Plans, and General Arnold himself.

Below General Arnold stands Air Forces Headquarters, commanded by Brig. Gen. Carl Spaatz as Chief of Air Staff.

From headquarters stems the Air Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, in charge of pilot training and procurement of planes and materials, and the four Air Forces, with headquarters on Long Island, N. Y., Spokane, Wash., Tampa, Fla., and Riverside, Calif.

Under the reorganization the Combat Commands comprise the striking force, with the Air Corps carrying out, in addition to training and procurement, the vitally necessary administrative and supply functions, such as research, intelligence, buildings and grounds and the new Ferrying Command.

Each Air Force consists of three major elements, the Interceptor Command, Bombardment Command, and Support Command. The Interceptor Command is a tactical unit ready with swift pursuit planes to drive off enemy bomber and fighter planes.

The newly-activated Bomber Commands have the mission of destroying hostile installations and attacking enemy personnel.

The Support Commands were formed to provide effective and close support for the Army's ground units. This move gives the four Armies and the Armored Force dive bombing, attack bombing, observation, photographic, and paratroops for use in land operations, such as those employed with striking success by Germany.

X-Rays Speed Air Program

X-rays are now being used to speed the national defense aircraft building program.

By means of X-rays, templates or master drawings of airplane parts are being duplicated by North American Aviation, Inc., at a rate believed to be superior to any method now in use. In an hour's time duplicates of master drawings done by draftsmen at the Inglewood, Calif., plant can be made to send to the new Dallas, Texas, plant, for use in production there, or to other plants which may be producing the company's planes under license.

In the template reproducing process the loftsman inscribes the template design on metal sheets that have been previously treated with a fluorescent lacquer material. The effect of the lacquer is destroyed where he draws. The layout is then sent to the X-ray photo-template department, where, under the X-ray machine, the lacquered surface glows. But the lines on the template remain dark, however, because the fluorescent material has been removed. Then any practical surface coated with a film emulsion is placed next to the template design, with a vacuum pressure arrangement to hold it firmly.

When the afterglow of the template reacts upon the film, an opaque negative results. After the transfer process has been completed, the negative is developed by ordinary photographic means, and the finished product is ready to be cut, trimmed, and sent to the shop for production use. The system will produce either positive or negative prints.

In addition to regular metal templates, or master patterns, the process can reproduce the lines for masonite dies used in forming sheet metal parts, and can duplicate the lines on wood jigs used with profiling machines. Since the process is a direct transfer, accuracy in duplication is obtained.

The low operating cost of the template reproducing process and the lowered cost of associated laboratory equipment, North American believes, will make it possible for smaller manufacturers to install the same set-up.

Nazi Germans in U. S. Minimized by Seger

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 7 (AP)—Anti-Nazi Gerhart H. Seger said in an address last night that only about 5 per cent of the 7,000,000 German-Americans in the United States are outright Nazis.

"Another 5 per cent are actively engaged in fighting Nazi influence and propaganda," said Mr. Seger, German airman during the World War and former member of the German Reichstag.

"The other 90 per cent are either politically indifferent or afraid to take any firm stand on the Nazi issue.

"However, all German-Americans in the United States should be looked upon as a possible recruiting field for a Nazi 'fifth column' because of the pressure which can be brought on them through threats to their relatives in Germany."

Canadians Capture Escaped Germans

TORONTO, Oct. 7 (AP)—Two German prisoners of war were recaptured yesterday a few hours after their escape from a northern Ontario internment camp.

Officials announced that Fritz Fuchs was caught first "not very far" from the camp while Karl Rudolph was taken a few hours later.

Pétain Stresses Role of U. S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP) — The Vichy Radio reported today that Marshal Philippe Pétain declared in an interview with Monsignor Valerio Valeri, Papal representative in France, that he would welcome an opportunity to co-operate with President Roosevelt but only "for peace and not for war," the National Broadcasting Company said.

The Vichy announcer said Marshal Pétain asserted that it was up to the United States to lead the world toward peace or else precipitate a vast inter-continental conflict, N. B. C. added.

The French Chief of State was quoted further as stating that in order "to put an end to war and re-establish peace," he would be happy to co-operate with the Presdient as he fully recognized the potential power of the United States.

But such co-operation, Marshal Pétain insisted according to this version, is conditional upon the United States remaining neutral and "preserving its full freedom of action."

Salvation Army Campaign Ahead in Greater New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—The 1941 Salvation Army's appeal for $375,000 has been oversubscribed by $258 as of Sept. 30, Walbridge S. Taft, chairman of the Army's advisory board for Greater New York, announced today.

Mr. Taft said the amount was $11,352 more than was received at the same time last year and that the individual givers had increased by 1,053, with increases of both subscribers and contributions in all boroughs.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—October 7, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

China's Women Form Backbone Of Her Sturdy Resistance To the Invader

Extensively traveled in the Far East, and feeling at first hand the effects of the war with its deep impact upon the women of the Orient, Miss Oakes tells an unusual story of Chinese resistance to the invader.

From the building of the Burma Road to the education of China's children, women are playing a new role in the Middle Kingdom.

By Vanya Oakes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Madame Chiang Kai-shek has come to symbolize for the world Chinese womanhood. In one way this is an entirely erroneous impression, for Madame Chiang's two outstanding characteristics — her spectacular personality and her organizing ability—are not attributes of the average Chinese woman, who is a retiring and un-executive soul. But Madame Chiang's influence on the mass of Chinese women has been, not only since the war but long before it, tremendous.

The principal wartime activities in which Madame Chiang has interested herself have been so widely publicized as to make more than a cursory enumeration unnecessary.

Under her guidance some 40 orphanges have been established in West China, caring for about 20,000 orphans. That simple sentence conveys no inkling of the overwhelming difficulties involved in evacuating the children from war areas.

Given Practical Education

Before the decline of the Chinese currency and the rise of prices, it was estimated that it cost $60, Chinese, or about $18 in United States money, a year to provide the minimum food and shelter for one child. Nearly all of us foreigners who have worked in West China have our "own children."

The potential value to China of these children is incalculable. How education in the refugee camps progresses varies, according to the capabilities of the individual matrons. But one thing is certain, these waifs are being given a more practical education than has ever been provided for a group of Chinese children. Emphasis is laid on useful occupations, manual training, and upon hygiene.

There is one story about Madame Chiang and her orphans that is well worth repetition. It was in the bombing of May, 1939. The truck drivers were taking the trucks out of the city, and Madame Chiang had ordered that the orphans be evacuated to the outlying villages. Various people tried to get the drivers to take the orphans, but were unsuccessful. So Madame Chiang betook herself, and her orphans, to an intersection of the road, and herself waved a red flag at the oncoming trucks. When the drivers realized that it was the First Lady herself, they could do nothing but stop.

Have Political Significance, Too

These humanitarian activities of Madame Chiang have developed a political significance as well. They have come to serve as a link between formerly discordant elements. The wives of several prominent generals, at one time not wholehearted in their support of the Generalissimo, work very closely with Madame Chiang: Madame Feng Yu-hsiang and Madame Li Tsung-jen, wife of the famous Kwangsi general. Miss Sze Liang, a woman lawyer, once arrested in Shanghai for her Communist activities, is also one of Madame Chiang's stand-bys.

Although in some respects Madame Chiang may be the exceptional Chinese woman, in one respect certainly, she symbolizes their greatest merit—their courage during adversity. Save for the pampered few of the wealthier classes, who have remained in Shanghai or Hong Kong or gone abroad, Chinese women have displayed an amazing fortitude in readjusting their lives. And as the four years of war have worn on, they have developed a social consciousness which is one of the more hopeful aspects of this struggle against overwhelming odds.

In the earliest days of the war, in Shanghai in 1937, many of us were astonished to see Girl Guides, and Boy Scouts, girls and boys from good families, out in the streets in constant danger helping refugees to get to hospitals or camps. There was the spectacular heroism of little Yang Hui-ming, the Girl Guide who crept across the creek under continual fire, to bring the national flag to the Doomed Battalion. There are supposedly 79,000 Girl Guides now in China, 2,411 of whom are in active service at the front.

This flamboyant patriotism has moved west with the Chinese Government, and seems, on the whole, to be more vehement among the girls.

There are the students who have moved from here to there, and further still, by any and all methods of transportation, including their own two feet. They live now in barracks, some of which they had to build for themselves.

In Tailfu, in West Yunnan, once the last outpost of the Manchu Garrisons, I met some girls who had just arrived.

They had ordered the largest meal I have ever seen. "We haven't had food like this for months," they told me gleefully.

Walked From Peking

"Where did you come from?" I asked them.

"Peking—that is, our university was in Peking once. When the war started we were moved to Changsha."

"How did you get from Changsha here?" There is no railway, and the trucks are needed for military matters.

"Walked," one of them muttered through mouthfuls.

I laughed. "No, but seriously, how did you get here?"

"We walked," repeated the girl. "But that's more than 600 miles."

"Oh, yes, it took us a long time but we got here finally."

There are all the teachers, many of them women, who have come West, too, struggling to carry on their work without adequate equipment. Textbooks, paper and pencils, laboratory materials especially, all are sadly lacking. And there is the ever-present problem of air raids.

I had luncheon recently with one of China's leading women educators. I took along for her to see, an article in the Saturday Evening Post about the elaborate clubhouse recently opened at the University of Minnesota, costing two million dollars. She looked at it incredulously. "Two million dollars for a building for social affairs. Why, for two million dollars we could get enough equipment for all the students in West China."

Teach the Peasants

There is the "propaganda brigade," whose members, many of them students in vacation time, go out through the villages to explain to the tribal-minded peasants what the war is about and why they must help. Units of this brigade usually travel by bus, which also serves as their stage, and the most astonishing sounds emanate from their loudspeakers at times. There is very little political haranguing, but much entertainment, most of it "canned." But some of it is original, highly. There is one group of amateur actresses who have written their own play and who tour around enacting it on such expeditions.

The medical corps, too, makes use of these traveling units. And frequently a part of the entertainment consists of instruction in bodily and household cleanliness and simple rules of hygiene.

All of this teaching is done dramatically, with the aid of large colored posters which might amuse the Occidental reader. Unless you know China, the tremendous social significance of this teaching may escape you. Not only are these women and students in West China bringing much needed knowledge to the people there, they are themselves developing a sense of social responsibility before lacking among women of their class. They have come to realize that if China survives, it will be nine-tenths due to the broad and sturdy shoulders of China's peasant men and women.

Women Worked on Burma Road

Did you know that the 700 miles of the Burma road were built more by women than by men? The men hammered out big hunks from the mountains; and the women and young boys split them up. The women pounded them into the road. Even the old grandmothers and the little children of the villages helped at chipping them into bits for the roadbed.

Less spectacular may be the trials of the mere housewife, but they require a degree of ingenuity and patience unimaginable to an Occidental housewife. They can be summarized very simply: there is nothing and you must do everything yourself. Food must be cooked over charcoal, and there is not enough charcoal for the swollen population. Everything for the household, from beds to butter—no, not butter, that is non-existent—everything must be made, and the makers have decided to move out into the villages to avoid raids. There is very little plumbing of any description and what there is, is perpetually out of order due to bombings. Everything to be eaten must be boiled and counterboiled. On account of raids, marketing must be done at fantastic hours. The children's school hours are just before daybreak; the husband's office hours are after dark. The children's shoes wear out and one cannot buy any leather. These are only a few examples of the difficulties that confront China's housewives.

But They Get Things Done

But the women of China smile and get things done after some fashion.

There is a story about old "Mother Chao," the guerilla leader who harassed the Japanese for so long in Manchuria and North China and who is now in West China. The farmers did not think a woman could know anything about fighting, and would not listen to her. So she drew her pistol and shot two out of three fleeing Japanese. The farmers decided to heed her words after all!

Before the war, no one paid much heed to what the women of China had to say. Madame Sun Yet-sen and Madame Chiang were exceptions. But in general the woman's place was still the hearth, from which she may have exerted a great influence, but it was an intangible influence. No longer is this the case. For the women of China, in these four years of war, have been as much a part of the resistance to the invader as have the men. And if China survives to win, women will be as much a part of the ultimate victory.

Sun Ying Ming, Hong Kong; Movietone News Photo from Wide World

(1) China keeps smiling. Thousands of tots like these, orphaned by the war, are being helped by various relief organizations. Thousands more need help. (2) Somewhere in China, these women at their hand looms, many of them with their babies on their laps, are weaving blankets for the Army of China. They are members of one of the co-operatives which are doing such magnificent work in keeping China's industry going under most difficult conditions. (3) A road corps of Chinese men and women repair a section of the famous Burma Road, China's life line to vital American military and relief supplies. Built by men, women, and children, using their bare hands, knives, axes, and even vegetable choppers, the Burma Road symbolizes China's amazing spirit of resistance. Even after four years of fighting, Japan is unable to close this road. (4) Madame Chiang Kai-shek, whose influence on the mass of Chinese women has been tremendous. (5) Many of China's women today are doing what housekeeping they can in air-raid-shelter caves pierced in the hillsides like these. The entrances are shielded from flying bomb splinters by huge retaining walls.

Building Home Happiness

Readers of the "Building Home Happiness" series, which appeared on this page a short time ago, were invited to send in letters telling how they had met similar problems in their married experience. Many helpful letters have come in, and we wish we had room on the Today's Woman page to share all of them with our readers. Today we print the second of the six letters chosen for publication.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My husband and I are "only" children. Through bad investments and mismanagement, his folks were, as I found out after we were married, financially embarrassed. My family were comfortably well off but conservative. My husband was making an average bank clerk's salary, on which we felt we could manage with careful planning.

As a wedding present, my parents gave me our house and most of the furnishings. This immediately stirred up a little feeling between the two groups of "in-laws." In return for this magnanimous gift, my parents expected to dictate.

When we were first married, I rarely made a decision of any importance without first consulting my parents. My husband resented this and became antagonistic. I tried to justify my actions by telling him that my folks had done so much for us that I couldn't make a decision that might hurt them.

The result was that whenever he would come in contact with any of my relatives, he would say mean things, be careless of his appearance, or go on reading a newspaper while everyone else was joining in a conversation.

Soon, not only my parents but most of my relatives thought he was about impossible. In trying to shield him, I would make ridiculous excuses for his rudeness.

On the other hand, his mother was being quite a problem to us both. She was jealous of my mother's social position; and because of the loss of their money, she was becoming bitter toward everyone. She never missed an opportunity to say things about my family or friends that she knew would hurt me, but I never talked back. One day, when she had said something particularly nasty, both my husband and my father-in-law came to my rescue; they told her that, from then on, my husband and I would lead our own lives, and that if she couldn't be pleasant, we would no longer come to visit her. That night both she and I parted in tears. But the next day she called me up and apologized, and has been a most understanding person ever since.

That unhappy incident made me realize that my husband was indeed loyal, and that his love and respect were too precious to sacrifice for any outside influence. I was definitely ready to talk over some solution. We had what we used to call in college a "truth session," pointing out each other's faults and promising not to get angry at each other because of our shortcomings.

Fortunately, about this time, my folks left for a two months' trip to Florida. This gave us an opportunity to be "on our own," and we managed beautifully. When the folks came back, I put on my shoes of diplomacy and had a real heart-to-heart talk with them. I tried to show them that my husband was really fond of them as well as of me, which he has later proven, and that if they had my future happiness at heart, they would just let us work things out as we saw fit.

They were perfect dears and said they hadn't realized what tyrants they had made of themselves. They still do a great deal for us and our children, but it is a free will gift with no strings attached, and as such is a joy to them and to ourselves.

There may be an occasional reversion to the old dictatorship, but we soon straighten it out, find an intelligent solution of our immediate problem. My husband and I are hoping that when our children marry, we shall find our experience a helpful one and be guided by it.

(Mrs.) X. A.

Use Cranberries For Autumn Salads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

What is more redolent of brisk autumn days than the bittersweet crimson sphere of the cranberry? To those who have seen these flavorsome globules garnered on Cape Cod, the cranberry is rich with memories of salt marsh, sand dune, and tumbling wave.

For years our family has enjoyed the cranberry in sauce, jelly, pie, and pudding. Recently, however, we discovered this salad recipe—and enjoy cranberries in the new guise more than ever.

Cranberry Salad

4 cups cranberries
Juice of 1 medium can diced or sliced pineapple
Hot water
2 tablespoons gelatin
½ cup cold water
1 cup seedless grapes, halved
2 cups sugar
½ cup nutmeats
1 cup pineapple diced

Cook cranberries until soft in pineapple juice, adding hot water to make 3½ cups. Soak gelatin in cold water, and add cooked cranberries, while hot, to gelatin. Then add sugar and cool. When cool, add nuts, grapes, and pineapple. Stir well, pour into individual molds or shallow 9 x 9 pan, and let stand till solid. Serve garnished with mayonnaise on lettuce. This is a large enough quantity to serve 16, but it can easily be divided to serve a smaller number of people.

M. S. C.

From a British Housewife

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wellington, Somerset

Dear Editor:

Today's Woman is an extremely interesting feature. You'll laugh at this—but when I feel like a fairytale, or a whimsicality of some delectable sort I read the recipes! Oh boy! And I ejaculate, "Fancy living in a country where you can nonchalantly throw into your mixing bowl, 'one cup of brown sugar, tightly packed,' or 'one cup thick cream,' or even 'six drops of onion juice' (though we might compass that soon)!" You wouldn't believe what a kick we English get out of these "fantastic" recipes. Just as when we were kiddies and dreamed of living inside a house built of cake and eating our way out!

B. M. S.

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53 W. Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

Her Art Work Adorns State Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montgomery, Ala.

A slight, blue-eyed woman, Margaret Whetstone, who lives here in the tall brick ancestral home on Goldthwaite Street, is leaving the impress of her art on Alabama's capital city. She brings to life in plaster and bronze the great of Alabama, as well as a number of other distinguished Southerners. Her bas-relief portraits and sculpture, which adorn many of the public buildings here, add to the historic and artistic luster of this city.

Studied With French Artist

Her work has been acclaimed of the highest merit. When Margaret Whetstone was studying art in St. Louis, the things she had created in plaster and bronze so impressed M. Taxtile Doat, foremost ceramic artist and for many years chief of the Sèvres Art Potteries of the French Government, that he accepted her as a student, the only pupil in porcelain he had ever agreed to teach. So in her studio here, there are dainty porcelains and vases as well as heavy pieces in bronze. In addition to highly technical skill, Miss Whetstone has an extraordinary ability for catching and preserving life-like likenesses.

In the library at Maxwell Field is a plaster portrait in bas-relief of Admiral Richard Byrd — an appropriate gift, which was presented to the airfield by the artist. The plaque, in white tones, is set in a shadow box frame, accentuating the marble-like effect. Miss Whetstone did the portrait of Admiral Byrd from a sketch of the aviator which she found as a frontispiece in a library book.

Occupy Prominent Places

A portrait plaque of Woodrow Wilson cast in bronze is in the Museum on Lawrence Street, while another bronze plaque of Brigadier General Richard Montgomery, for whom this city was named, occupies a prominent niche in City Hall. Examples of Miss Whetstone's work are also to be found in the new building of the Alabama Department of Archives and History and in the rotunda of the State Capitol. In Governors' Hall of the State Capitol is an oil painting by Miss Whetstone—a portrait of Thomas H. Watts, one of Alabama's three Civil War governors and a member of Jefferson Davis's cabinet.

Reared on a Plantation

While Miss Whetstone now resides in the home where lived her maternal grandfather, John Sven Anderson, who came here from Sweden, she was born on an Autauga County plantation in a farmhouse more than 100 years old—the home of her paternal grandparents. Here the young artist roamed the underbrush tangle of crape myrtle and mock orange. Sometimes the excursions were made on horseback as she rode a horse of her own. From the old cotton landing on the Alabama River two miles distant from the farmhouse she could hear the boats whistle. The only girl in a family of boys, she was adoringly nicknamed by her father and brothers, "Tiptop."

S. A. M.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

We Like Classical Music!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sabenal, Texas

Friends, Romans, countrymen,—help me turn this soapbox bottom side up, and lend me your ears. I've come to dispel the seemingly universal illusion that we ruralists enjoy nothing but Hill-Billy tunes and Stephen Foster!

Now, far be it from me to deride Foster — I like him — but couldn't we have a bit of Bach or Beethoven now and then? Who wants a diet of only custard? Let's add a ragout or maybe a good dish of Italian spaghetti.

A well-known announcer on an early morning program recently apologized for playing Strauss' "Beautiful Blue Danube" because "this is a rural program for rural listeners." And he followed it up with Blue Yodel No. ????!

Howling Horn Toads!! Yes, erudite listeners, I know that it isn't a toad but a lizard and that it doesn't howl—BUT doesn't the dear man know that many an overall-bib conceals a Phi Beta Kappa Key these days? And that many a Sheepskin (which never saw a sheep) is collecting dust in many a ranch house storeroom? That even Career Girls sometimes succumb to the charm of the wide open spaces—to say nothing of the charm of the owners of those same wide open spaces.

Some of us, believe it or not, have even had courses in music appreciation and enjoy tuning in on the Saturday afternoon operas. What a revolutionary idea! And worse yet, we occasionally drive a hundred miles to attend a good concert (provided the rivers are not up, the lambs are not arriving in too large numbers, or the prize mare isn't ready to foal, and so on ad infinitum)!

But mostly we depend on the radio—and so, please, please, good people, couldn't we have less yodeling (I'd rather hear the coyotes howl) and more music?

"Rancherita"

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

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Play Centers in London Air-Raid Shelters Keep the Children Constructively Occupied

By G. Delap Stevenson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Americans will help this winter to pay for children's Play Centers in London air-raid shelters. The Silvia Warren Committee in America is arranging with the Save the Children Fund in England for shelter play centers to be "adopted." Fifty dollars will pay for a play center for twenty children, and a hundred dollars will provide for forty children. It is hoped to keep these friends in America posted with news and photographs of their play centers.

Mrs. E. Coghill, who formerly helped the Silvia Warren Committee with the evacuation of British children to the United States, has been active in launching the scheme. She is now organizing the play centers in several London boroughs. Mrs. Charles Bosanquet of the Save the Children Fund is at present in America and is helping to make the necessary arrangements. The Save the Children Federation is the opposite number of the fund in the United States.

Program Expanded

The Save the Children Fund looks after small shelters, with accommodation for less than 50 children, while the London County Council organizes play centers in large shelters where there may be anywhere from 50 to 500 children. The Save the Children Fund aims at opening a total of 120 play centers and the London County Council is planning for 70. A few play centers were opened in shelters before the end of last winter, and here and there social workers had got together little groups of children, but the present program is much more far-reaching. It has not yet come into effect, as during the summer and early autumn shelters have been less used. They are, however, expected to fill up as the blackout falls earlier. Everything is also being prepared for another blitz winter.

The great need for play centers was vividly explained to the writer by Miss Rhoda Harris, organizer of the Save the Children Fund. "Many of the children," she said, "are terribly wild. Some have not been attending school regularly for eighteen months. Little boys between the ages of ten and fourteen have begun to drink and gamble and we are worried about the increase in juvenile delinquency. Of course a few hours in a play center is not much, but at least it gives a few children something stable and constructive in their lives." Absenteeism from school is due to the movement of children between evacuation areas and London, to the bombing of homes necessitating the removal of families to new districts, and to the destruction of school buildings. Such occurrences naturally upset both school and home life.

Equipment In Use

It is obvious that when children are in the shelters something should be done for them. Otherwise they hang about unoccupied among the crowd of grown people of all types. The object of the play centers is to turn this unsatisfactory shelter life into an opportunity for constructive work among children. The equipment provided by the Save the Children Fund includes chalks and painting materials, plasticene, bricks, jigsaw puzzles, materials for cardboard-work and bead-making, a simple kind of mechano, and draughts and dominoes. There are also woolly toys for the babies.

Shelter conditions and shortage of supplies necessitate variations of ordinary handicraft work. For instance, there is no space for large size jobs such as fretsaw, but last winter groups of boys made quite elaborate model airplanes by carving bits of wood with penknives. Other children did soap carving, carefully preserving the waste pieces for washing day. To surmount the shortage of tables children are given drawing boards which they balance on their knees.

Adapted to Conditions

Last year girls were enthusiastic on knitting and sewing, but this year it will be almost impossible to get wool and cloth, except small scraps that can be made into dolls' clothes. Instead of having wooden beads to string the children this year will have to roll their own paper beads. Even such things as toy bricks are short, and there is a scheme to get carpentry classes in boys' schools to make them for the shelter children. The Save the Children Fund is trying to obtain equipment from America, but lack of shipping space makes it unlikely that more than a few small articles will be allowed.

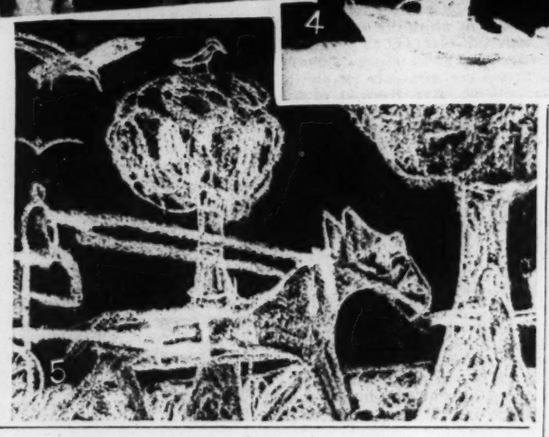
Last year some of the older children made maps of their localities, while in one much bombed East London district they got busy on plans for post-war buildings. At first the children drew nothing but pictures of bombing and war, but in time they were persuaded to take an interest in other things. Miss M. F. Reid, organizer of the London County Council Play Center, says that after the period of quiet during the summer the children are better able to concentrate on what they are doing. They are also less destructive. At the height of the bombing they began to think that it did not matter when things got smashed.

Musical Games and Dancing

Wherever there is room and an available piano Miss Reid hopes to have musical games and dancing. Boxing and acting are also to be introduced where space allows. This question of space is more difficult now than at the beginning of the blitz because more shelters are now fitted with permanent bunks. Where children are limited to sitting, old-fashioned parlor guessing games can be played. Interests, such as stamp collecting, are encouraged by the play centers. The Save the Children Fund has a glove puppet show which was very popular last winter when it visited the shelters. Not only were shows given but the children were allowed to go behind and handle the puppets for themselves.

One difficulty this winter will be to get enough helpers to staff the play centers. Young women available for such work have become very scarce.

In the weekly column "Through the Editor's Window," the Education Editor on Sept. 23 introduced to readers of this Page the Play Centers of the Save the Children Fund, and promised further articles on this work, of which this is one. The Education Editor takes opportunity here to make clear, as she perhaps did not in her article, that the Centers are run by the Save the Children Fund, and not by the Federation as a whole, which does many kinds of work.



© Fox Photos, Ltd., London

(1) Play Center run by the Save the Children Fund in a Stepney air raid shelter. Miss Rhoda Harris, organizer of the Fund, is seen in this and in the photograph below. When space permits table games are played. These children are cutting out designs, stringing beads, and doing jigsaw puzzles. (2) Here in this London shelter the Play Center adapts itself to lack of space. (3, 4 and 5) are successive pictures drawn by a boy of 10 in a Stepney Play Center. The top one proved full of bombs, tanks, parachutes, and stretchers. When it was suggested that he try to think of something besides air raids he did the battleship, but in bright colors. Finally he remembered the weeks he spent evacuated to a farm.

Through the Editor's Window

Cabin in the Hollow, College on the Trail

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We had been driving for several days through the Southern Appalachian Highlands. We had penetrated the hollows of various "gaps" whose names had long been familiar through poetry and folksong and literature. Rounding the hip of some rugged mountain we had looked up to see, clinging to the hillside directly above us, a mountain cabin so primitive as to seem to speak to us from a pioneer day. "People are living in it," we told each other in compassionate wonder, noting the dark interior, the gaunt, wiry mother of the invariably clean, flaxen-haired, barefoot brood glancing down at us as she paused in sweeping the front "porch," and the hand-made quilts and other "kivers" hung out to attract a possible sale.

Tortuous roads we followed, and saw many of these cabins perched on a hillside hugging a dusty side-trail or tucked into a hollow. And what of the children in these isolated mountain homes? They had their chores, as we could see, carrying water from a spring, bringing a cow from pasture, or other tasks essential and useful. Herein they were more fortunate than most of our city children. But what of their schooling?

Occasionally, very occasionally, we glimpsed small sturdy rural schools—not yet opened in late September for the short winter term, and wondered how long it would take a school bus to corral even a handful of youngsters from these far-between homesteads. Americans familiar only with the big brick many-halled structures of rather well-to-do cities and towns might well penetrate some of these Southern Mountain "gaps" and think a little more about the education problems of states that must try to reach their isolated hill folk with public school "larnin'."

* * *

Anew we thought over the plan for Federal Aid to education. We thought of Secretary of State Cordell Hull and of other distinguished men and women who had pushed outward and onward, overcoming educational handicaps due to mountain conditions, graduated from colleges and universities, and gone on to careers of service to their people and their country.

Here and there, off on dirt roads or at work in some small community, were the settlement schools—the John C. Campbell Folk School, the Pi Beta Phi at Gatlinburg, the Dorland Bell, the Hindman, Pine Mountain, and others. Busy places, all, where children and young people of the Southern Highlanders, reaching out beyond their local rural schools come into contact with one another, broaden their horizons, learn to do beautiful craftwork, to earn, and perhaps to make possible further academic education.

We crossed Boone's old Wilderness Trail, once creaking with the straining saddle girths of pack-horses and the weight of covered wagons as pioneers pushed through the mountains in the westward trek to Kentucky and beyond.

* * *

Then emerging finally from the steep dark mountain fastnesses with their rustic cabins and rugged trails we were at Berea College, where all seemed light and hope and encouragement, where education of full college grade is actually possible to any of those blue-eyed Anglo-Saxon babies growing up in one of those dark little mountain cabins we had passed.

From Berea, attended up to 90 per cent by men and girls from the mountains, two impressions remain uppermost. One was the tremendous capacity for work of these earnest boys and girls. On every hand they were busy in the weaving and craft shops, in the candy kitchens, turning out delicious rolls and cakes and bread in the bakeries, making choice and colorful hearthbrooms or sturdy well designed furniture in the woodwork shops. For at Berea the student industries and the sale of distinctive handicrafts made in the student shops enable these boys and girls to earn much of their expenses. Tuition is free.

The other impression came from the sharp contrast between the eager-faced isolated children of the cabins we had seen while driving through the mountains, and the jolly and wholly typical looking college boys and girls we were seeing on the Berea campus and talking to in the Berea student shops. As a symbol of education in America it was glorious.

* * *

We might indeed have been on my own university campus, or at Oberlin or Smith, for these college students seemed like college students anywhere. And yet—Berea has something that I could wish more of our colleges and universities might have. You feel it in the very air. Perhaps it is a deep-hearted compassion and the fact that the students who have managed to enroll there know something of what it means to have this opportunity.

Yes, the sturdiness, the clear-eyed, smiling earnestness, the capacity for work and for making the most of meager opportunities is for me the spirit of that broad and shady campus crossed by the old Boone Wilderness Trail. And looking back, I find that this spirit of Berea means for me the very spirit of the Southern Appalachian Highlands. Some of the "thickly settled" sections must be more active to make opportunity available to these our mountain neighbors; but they themselves have so much to teach us that there can be nothing one-sided in the doing.

A Tuesday Column

Backgrounds Of Constitution

A new series of 26 recorded programs, each of 15 minutes' duration, on the Constitution of the United States is available for all radio stations. Schools may arrange with local stations to have these broadcast at a time convenient for class or assembly room use.

The programs present in dramatized form the backgrounds of the Constitution, the compromises which were necessary before adoption was possible, the Bill of Rights and other amendments as well as some typical Supreme Court cases interpreting this basic law of the land. The series emphasizes the fundamentals of democratic government and the liberties enjoyed by the free people of the United States.

These programs are furnished to the stations and schools without charge by application to The Institute of Oral and Visual Education, Radio Division, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

Introducing It Strenuously

We talk a great deal about freedom, and are very jealous of it; and yet I think academic bodies of men and women are often inclined to limit their freedom unnecessarily by their own deliberate action. We are not wary enough against the danger of tying our own hands by too much organization, too many committees. We are too anxious about many things, and the one thing needful then escapes us.

I have sometimes wondered whether it would be possible to free ourselves from a good deal of troublesome interference simply by making the assumption that in a college we are no longer dealing with children, but with adults. On such an assumption, we could offer them a hard life intellectually, not an easy one. Even if we were offering them something quite new, a fresh science or a fresh language, we should introduce them to it strenuously, without waste of time.

—President Herbert J. Davis of Smith College, as quoted in "What the Colleges Are Doing."

Basic English Gaining as an International Language

By Ellen Walpole
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Basic English
Third of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

As a medium for international business correspondence, Basic English is well on its way. It has proved itself an adequate subsidiary language, and one easy for the non-English speaker to acquire.

More than thirty different countries have had Basic English representatives working to establish a practical international language as a goal toward greater international understanding. The war has unfortunately curtailed some of this work, but the propagation of Basic English has gone ahead in spite of all obstacles.

Every day the short wave radio station WRUL broadcasts to the world the news in Basic English, and twice a week it undertakes to teach Basic English to a listening audience of Latin Americans. Miss Tan Pin Pin, a Chinese girl, conducts this radio service.

Numerous books have been written in Basic English, including children's story books, novels, and textbooks. Many other works have been translated into it from standard English or foreign languages, including French and Japanese.

By far the most important Basic English translation up to date is the translation of the New Testament. In it the translators have gone back to the Greek and Latin Gospels and Epistles for new light, while preserving in great measure the beauty and rhythm of the Authorized Version which is so familiar to us.

One hundred fifty special words were added to the 850 words of Basic English to present this masterpiece.

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The Home Forum

What—No Hat?

LAST SUMMER was the fifth in which I have gone without a hat. Five Mays ago, after a long hour trying on straws, I decided to end this annual ordeal and go bareheaded thenceforth. Which, as Little Benny would say, was done. On the whole, it has been fun; but there have been complications. Compensations and complications.

Among the former is the superior feeling which comes when I see my friends buying hats, having them cleansed, or buying them back from the hat check girls. And, when the gusty winds blow, I may chase a straw hat down Jackson Boulevard, but it won't be mine.

The complications arise because I like to wander through department stores at noon. Men have precious little business in a department store, anyway, and most women are quick to believe that one *sans* hat wouldn't be walking through the aisles if he weren't paid to do it. Thus a bareheaded man is presumed to be a store employee, and he takes his peace of mind in his hand immediately he ventures inside the place.

* * *

Suppose I am looking at an exhibit of costume jewelry, or electric toasters, or Swiss cheeses, or phonograph records. Without preamble, a voice says: "Where are boys' sweaters?" and I turn to face a harassed shopper, with two children in tow, and a look in her eye that calls for a quick answer and no foolishness.

What to say? There's the puzzle. Under other circumstances, the natural reply would be: "I don't know"; but you can't say that here or the woman will think you a poor excuse of a floorman and no credit to the store. "Ask the floorman" is a little blunt, but I have used it; it is not satisfactory, because it leaves one wide open for the follow-up question: "Where is he?"

Sometimes the lady approaches me when a floorman is within sight and I am able to say to him: "Will you direct this shopper to boys' sweaters?" This, when it so happens, is just dandy. It pleases him and satisfies her and it produces in me, for no sound reason, an agreeable feeling of aplomb.

* * *

Sometimes I am able to give the shopper the directions she seeks. That's dandy, too.

"Where can I get an elevator?"

"Right over by that row of lights."

"Where is State Street?"

"The jewelry section?"

"The toy department?"

If I happen to know, it is easier to give the information than to say: "I'm sorry, but I don't work here." Indeed that reply, innocent-looking on paper, is one of the least satisfactory to use. For some reason, it is dangerous. The lady is either covered with confusion at having addressed a stranger, or else she is angry at herself for having jumped at a conclusion, or she is put out with me for not being a floorman when it is obvious to anyone that I ought to be.

* * *

One warm day this summer, I really did make a mistake. I strolled hatless into a bargain basement on Dollar Day. Humanity filled the place. Before I knew it, I was caught in the jam and carried about from aisle to aisle with no chance to escape. Fourteen persons, one a man, asked me questions beginning with: "Where is ——?" I didn't know. By that time, even my directions were mixed up. "I'm a stranger here myself," I said. "I don't know.—I don't work here.—Ask the floor man.—I'm only a customer.—Sorry, but I can't help you.—Ask that clerk.—There's a floorman over there.—No, I'm just passing by."

That last was a figure of speech. I was hardly passing by. I was struggling to escape. At last I made it, with a man hanging to my elbow asking me the way to automobile accessories. On the fringe of the crowd, I paused to get my breath, and a salesgirl came up to me with a salesbook in one hand and a yellow pencil in the other. "Oh, sir," she said, "I've been looking all over for a floorman. Will you please initial my book for a charge-take?"

* * *

I have talked this matter over at home. It seems to me that the stores ought to mark their floormen with a yellow carnation, or a cowbell, or employ only redheads, or something. Aletha doesn't think so. "The burden rests on you," she said, "because, whether you like it or not, you represent the store to those persons who mistake you for an employee. You must be patient."

"I'm willing to be," I insisted. "I have been, for these five years. I'd like to help everyone and, when I can, I do. But, when I can't, how shall I explain to them that I just came in off the street, the same as they? What should one say to them, without seeming flippant or upstage or just plain impolite? What's the right answer?"

"Wear a hat," said she.

JOHN F. HAYES

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JESUS

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"BOATS IN WINTER QUARTERS": *A Painting by Claude Monet*

WHENEVER French impressionistic painting is mentioned, the name of Claude Monet probably comes first to mind.

All schools of painting have arisen from the belief that some peculiar method or technique will give the painter greater freedom of expression, and therefore greater power to express his ideas. But techniques and methods are insidious things, often masquerading as principles, and therefore we see the inevitable decline of each and every school of painting as soon as its devotees value the way of doing a thing more than the thing itself. When Monet began painting as a very young man, Impressionism was just beginning to develop. His color was conservative and rather gray. Becoming convinced that things were interesting only as color played over and through them, he became more and more enamored of "broken color," prismatic effects of pure color, which had only a secondary connection with form. Toward the end of his long life, form meant so little to him that his canvases lack all solidity and organization, and his brilliant achievements come to an end in his concern for technique only.

This canvas is primarily a beautiful arrangement of color. The water is a light aquamarine with plum-colored sails of small fishing boats, silhouetted against it. The beach has an opalescent pinkish tone, as of red pebbles bathed in mist and salt spray. The rough cabins, in which the larger boats are housed, reflect rich tones of all the violets with hints of red and green on their slippery roofs. The figures are used only for accent, as are the brilliant green shadows of the little boats. The roof of the yellow stone building in the right foreground is a faint blue violet.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Daybreak

The air was filled with gold; the air was gold.
A man might gather all his arms could hold,
And breathe it in, and fill his heart and mind,
And know there was more for someone else to find.

Out of the east the sun had sent this shower.
Not light, but dust of light to flood the hour
And set men smiling where they chanced to meet.
We all went whistling down the golden street.

CHARLES MALAM

"The breastplate of faith and love"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RIGHT THINKERS realize today, as in times past, that there is no defense comparable to spiritual understanding of God. In every great crisis many have turned prayerfully to Him and received the needed courage, wisdom, and strength with which to thwart evil's intent.

Spiritual alertness too is a characteristic of the right thinker. Paul once spoke of those who, asleep to the workings of evil, declare "peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them." He counseled his friends (I Thessalonians 5:3, 6, 8): "Let us not sleep. . . . But let us, who are of the day, be sober, putting on the breastplate of faith and love."

There is today a great need for all to don this truly defensive Christian armor. Surely there is no peace or safety in self-deceptive conservatism, confusion, indecision, and faith in material modes. Some troubled one may say, "But how can I have faith in God and love Him when He permits such dreadful things as war, disease, sorrow, and destruction of good?" Fortunately for the good of mankind, this fearful concept of God is completely refuted by the teachings of Christian Science. This pure religion reveals God as ever-present, all-powerful divine Love, the creator of all that truly exists. God is further revealed as infinite divine Mind, the only intelligence, which guides and governs man and the universe. God is also infinite Spirit, Life, Soul, the only real substance. His Word is Truth. This is the true God, in whom our faith and love can rest and be justified. Since God is infinite good, evil is but a false, mesmeric, and self-destructive belief in a power apart from God. Evil beliefs are destroyed by a clear realization of spiritual truth.

On page 410 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy says, "The more difficult seems the material condition to be overcome by Spirit, the stronger should be our faith and the purer our love." All troublesome conditions, whether of ill-health or lack, domestic cares and discords, or sin and its penalties, are healed through the understanding of God and man.

One discovers that his expectancy of health, happiness, and success has been wrongly directed by belief in the illusive power of drugs, climate, time, or personal influence and opinions. Human sympathy and acceptance of the complex and inexorable laws of incurability and heredity cannot permanently encourage and benefit the sufferer. Christian Science has revealed the grand fact that man, who reflects God in every quality, is forever spiritual and perfect. Sound health and undiminished faculties, and an abundance of good, are the real man's priceless possessions. God's laws of harmony, freedom, and progression govern him. Matter, disease, fear, inertia, and failing faculties are false beliefs, which the truths of Christian Science refute and destroy.

It was his faith in God and tender, self-sacrificing love which enabled Jesus to do his mighty works. More than once he discerned and commended these spiritual qualities in those who sought his aid. A certain centurion once desired the Master's help to restore his beloved servant, who, as he thought, was dying. As Jesus approached the ruler's home, he received a message in which the centurion declared with great humility (Luke 7:6, 7), "I am not worthy that thou shouldest enter under my roof: . . . but say in a word, and my servant shall be healed." Jesus marveled at his great faith, and when the messengers returned they found the servant completely healed. Jesus also rewarded the great faith, love, and alertness of a solicitous mother by healing her daughter, who was "grievously vexed with a devil" (Matthew 15:22). It is this same pure combination of faith and love which today enables the Christian Scientist to help those who need spiritual assurance while working out their problems of health, harmony, and supply.

Christian Science brings great comfort and healing to those whose difficulty appears to be discordant human relationships. And what but Love and Truth can heal the self-inflicted wounds of hurt pride, resentment, and revenge? Mrs. Eddy clearly states the case when she says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 224), "It is our pride that makes another's criticism rankle, our self-will that makes another's deed offensive, our egotism that feels hurt by another's self-assertion." These obnoxious human traits are never elements of true consciousness. They belong to mortal mind, the suppositional opposite of Mind. A wise man once said (Proverbs 27:6), "Faithful are the wounds of a friend." Nothing is more indicative of individual character than one's response to a rebuke which is inspired by wisdom and love. One should be grateful for this purifying process which uncovers and destroys self-love, self-righteous indignation, and mistaken views.

The true thinker is not dismayed or deceived by the false suggestions that matter has power to preserve or destroy, and that personal attachment is more profitable than loyalty to God. Humility and the gentle persuasion of true and loving thoughts, words, and deeds mark the genuine practice of Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

"Troens og Kærlighedens Panser"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DE, SOM TÆNKER RIGTIGT, erkender i vore Dage ganske som i svundne Dage, at der ikke findes noget Forsvarsmiddel, der kan sammenlignes med en aandelig Forstaaelse af Gud. Mange har i enhver stor Krise henvendt sig i Bøn til Ham og faaet, hvad de behøvede af Mod, Visdom og Styrke for at kunne standse det ondes Snigløb.

Aandelig Aarvaagenhed er ligeledes typisk for den, der tænker rigtigt. Paulus talte en Gang om de Mennesker, som er faldet i Søvn over for det ondes Værk og erklærer "Fred og ingen Fare; da kommer Undergang pludselig over dem". Han formanede sine Venner (Paulus's første Brev til Thessalonikerne 5:3, 6, 8): "Saa lader os da ikke sove. . . . Men da vi høre Dagen til, saa lader os være ædrue, iførte Troens og Kærlighedens Panser."

Det er i Øjeblikket i høj Grad nødvendigt for alle Mennesker at iføre sig denne virkelig beskyttende kristne Rustning. Der er visselig ikke "Fred og ingen Fare" i indbildt Konservatisme, Forvirring, Ubeslutsomhed eller Tillid til materielle Metoder. Et og andet bekymret Menneske vil maaske sige: "Men hvordan kan jeg stole paa Gud og elske Ham, naar Han tillader saa frygtelige Ting som Krig, Sygdom, Sorg og Tilintetgørelse af det gode?" Til Gavn og Lykke for Menneskeheden er denne frygtelige Opfattelse af Gud blevet fuldstændig gendrevet af Kristen Videnskabs Lære. Denne rene Religion aabenbarer Gud som stedsenærværende, almægtig guddommelig Kærlighed, Skaberen af alt, som virkeligt er til. Gud aabenbares endvidere som uendeligt guddommeligt Sind, den eneste Intelligens, som leder og styrer Mennesket og Universet. Gud er tillige uendelig Aand, Liv, Sjæl, den eneste virkelige Substans. Hans Ord er Sandhed. Dette er den sande Gud, i hvem vor Tro og Kærlighed kan hvile og retfærdiggøres. Da Gud er uendelig god, er det onde kun en falsk, mesmerisk og selvtilintetgørende Tro paa en Magt, afsondret fra Gud. Onde Forestillinger tilintetgøres ved en klar Erkendelse af aandelig Sandhed.

Paa Side 410 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* siger Mary Baker Eddy: "Jo vanskeligere det forekommer at overvinde en materiel Tilstand med Aand, jo stærkere maa vor Tro være og jo renere vor Kærlighed." Alle besværlige Tilstande, hvad enten det drejer sig om daarligt Helbred eller Fattigdom, Bekymringer og Disharmoni i vore Hjem, eller Synd og dens Straf, helbredes ved Forstaaelsen af Gud og Mennesket.

Vi opdager, at vor Forventning om Sundhed, Lykke og Fremgang har været fejlagtig ledet af Tro paa en indbildt Kraft i Medicin, Klima, Tid eller i personlige Paavirkninger og Meninger. Menneskelig Sympati og Godkendelse af sammensatte og ubønhørlige Love for Uhelbredelighed og Arvelighed kan i det lange Løb ikke opmuntre og gavne den, der lider. Kristen Videnskab har aabenbaret den store Kendsgerning, at Mennesket, som i enhver Retning genspejler Gud, i al Evighed er aandeligt og fuldkomment. Sundt Helbred og usvækkede Evner og en Overflod af alt godt er det virkelige Menneskes kostelige Eje. Guds Love for Harmoni, Frihed og Fremgang styrer Mennesket. Materie, Sygdom, Frygt, Slaphed og svigtende Evner er falske Forestillinger, som Sandhederne i Kristen Videnskab modbeviser og tilintetgør.

Det var Jesu Tro paa Gud og hans milde selvopofrende Kærlighed, som satte ham i Stand til at gøre de mægtige Gerninger. Mere end een Gang fandt han og roste disse aandelige Egenskaber hos dem, der søgte hans Hjælp. En vis Høvedsmand søgte en Gang Mesterens Hjælp til at helbrede sin elskede Tjener, som han mente var nær ved at dø. Da Jesus nærmede sig Høvedsmandens Hjem, modtog han et Budskab, hvori Høvedsmanden erklærede med stor Ydmyghed (Lukas-Evangeliet 7:6, 7): "Jeg er ikke værdig til, at du skal gaa ind under mit Tag: . . . men sig det med et Ord, saa bliver min Dreng helbredt." Jesus forbavsedes over hans store Tro, og da de, som var udsendte, vendte tilbage, fandt de Tjeneren fuldstændig helbredt. Jesus belønnede ogsaa den store Tro, Kærlighed og Aarvaagenhed hos en bekymret Moder ved at helbrede hendes Datter, som plagedes "ilde af en ond Aand" (Matthæus-Evangeliet 15:22). Det er denne samme rene Sammensætning af Tro og Kærlighed, som i vore Dage sætter Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskabsmænd] i Stand til at hjælpe dem, som behøver aandelig Fortrøstning, medens de udarbejder deres Problemer i Sundhed, Harmoni og dagligt Udkomme.

Kristen Videnskab bringer stor Trøst og Helbredelse til dem, hvis Vanskelighed bestaar i disharmonisk Forhold til andre Mennesker. Og hvad andet end Kærlighed og Sandhed kan vel læge Krænkelsens, Hovmodets, Vredens og Hævnens selvpaaførte Saar? Mrs. Eddy fremfører dette med stor Klarhed, hvor hun siger (*Miscellaneous Writings*, S. 224): "Det er vort Hovmod, som faar andres Kritik til at nage os, vor Egenraadighed, som gør andres Gerninger fornærmelige, vor Egoisme, som føler sig saaret over andres Selvhævdelse." Disse forkastelige menneskelige Karaktertræk hører aldrig hjemme i den sande Bevidsthed. De tilhører det dødelige Sind, Sindets indbildte Modsætning. En Vismand sagde en Gang (Ordsprogenes Bog 27:6): "Vennehaands Hug er ærligt mente." Intet angiver bedre den individuelle Karakter end den Maade, hvorpaa man reagerer over for en Irettesættelse, som er inspireret af Visdom og Kærlighed. Man burde være taknemmelig for denne rensende Proces, som paaviser og tilintetgør Egenkærlighed, selvretfærdig Indignation og misforstaaede Betragtninger.

Den, som tænker sandt, lader sig ikke slaa ned eller bedrage af de falske Suggestioner, at Materien har Magt til at bevare eller tilintetgøre, og at personlig Sympati er til større Gavn end Loyalitet mod Gud. Ydmyghed og den milde Overtalelse i sande og kærlige Tanker, Ord og Gerninger kendetegner den virkelige Kristen Videnskabs Praksis.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Voyage By Fall River Boat

If the ferryboat was exciting, the Fall River boat, a very galleon of juvenile romance, was still to be boarded. When the musical chime of the ferryboat mooring chains fell silent and we stepped ashore on Manhattan Island, the North River Pier from which we were soon to sail was too near to justify the expense of cabs. Then we fell in for the march along West Street—crowded with drays—my father at the head of the procession, almost as "short and stout and round about" as the Bishop of Rumtifoo himself—and zealous, but with a zeal suggesting dignity and fervor unknown to that prelate. Whether consciously or not, he always gave the impression of having nothing to do with the stragglers in his train—my mother, bearing fardels like her leader, like the several maids that followed her, and like ourselves, one of whom would carry a birdcage and another lead (or drag) a black setter who insisted on lying down at every such crisis as the passing of a railway engine or similar monster. A candid camera fan would have told a staggering story of us all.

Safe on the Fall River boat—most warmly blessed if it happened to be the *Bristol*—we had yet a great moment in store. Had the carriage-horses and the coachman, who had started for New York on a freight train on the day before our own departure, arrived in time to sail with us? Somehow we always learned that they had. Then, planted on the forward deck above the freight gangway, we watched and waited, and swelled with pride and joy as we saluted our friend of the stable leading the pair on board. Band music and fluttering flags and a great bedizened figure pointed out as "Commodore Jim Fisk," whose lurid eminence was yet all unknown to us, float back in memory; also the porterhouse steak which, by careful figuring, was counted the most rewarding item for dinner; also a cherished family scandal to the effect that, heavy with sleep before seeking our staterooms, I was heard to murmur, "Let's go out on the piazza." That was hard to live down. . . .

On our early morning arrival at Fall River, there was always another boat to take—the *Bradford Durfee* or the *Richard Borden*, for the stop at Bristol on the daily passage to Providence. I must not linger on the first emergence of Weetamoe over the spearpoint of Mount Hope, or the stop at Bristol Ferry wharf, far too prolonged when the onion-crop was plentiful. At the Bristol wharf, the journey's end where lovers of a native soil first met it, Mr. Darling, our farmer, and a farm hand—not yet "Portagee"—were awaiting us with a beach-wagon and carry-all for the drive of a mile or more to the farm. I am not sure that the more deliberate oxcart did not lumber after us with the trunks. The gaunt Mrs. Gladding—like Mr. Darling, an authentic fountainhead of Yankee speech—had opened the house and prepared the first—and oh, so late—breakfast. Johnnycakes, spread with butter from our own dairy, strawberries from our own beds—what famishing boy would not welcome that indigenous repast, *aperitif* to a long banquet of summer pleasures!—From "A Venture in Remembrance," by M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The First Scarlets

What is there to be said?
The leaves were not yet red,

But everywhere one turned
Some spark of scarlet burned.

White hens were coiffed in coals,
And fat as merry trolls,

Tomatoes lolled on sills,
Bright were the pigeons' bills.

Each was a match's flare,
Sudden in windless air,

Each was an answering bell
Heard in a drowsy spell,

Each was a voice that said:
"Red is the heart, oh, red."

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

The Poetry of a Danish Summer

HOW SHALL I tell you of the old town by the North Sea that was the home of the Danish kings in the days when kings led their armies afield and held their crowns by the strength of their grip? . . .

Will you wander with me through the fields where the blue-fringed gentian blooms with the pink bell-heather, and the bridal torch nods from the brookside, bending its stately head to the west wind that sweeps ever in from the sea with touch as soft as of a woman's hand? . . . And as we walk home through the long Northern twilight, listening to the curlew's distant call; with the browsing sheep looming large against the horizon upon the green hill where stood the old king's castle, and the gray Dom rearing its lofty head over their graves, teeming with memories of centuries gone and past, you shall learn to know the poetry of this Danish summer that holds the hearts of its children with such hoops of steel.—From "The Making of an American," by JACOB RIIS (New York: Macmillan).

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Intimate Message: Washington

Key Boulder of the Supreme Court ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

On a farm outside Chesterfield in the southwest corner of New Hampshire about the year 1890 a thick-set young fellow with a reliable look pressed his left ear against the side of one of his father's cows and helped with the milking, along with the haying, and the other chores of New England life. This was the same Harlan Fiske Stone who yesterday presided for the first time over the most powerful tribunal on earth, the United States Supreme Court, a job for which he receives the stipend of $20,500.

The new Chief Justice could, and has, earned far more than that in private practice, if you want to estimate his worth on a monetary basis; but that isn't the way things are reckoned on the Court. You don't buy and sell character; it's not an item that is measured in dollars and cents; and the distinguishing thing about this ex-farmer's son, who was three times president of his Amherst class, voted the man "most likely to succeed," who was a big-time lawyer in New York, dean of the Columbia University Law School, then called in by another Amherst man at the White House to be Attorney General and then an Associate Justice of the high Court—the distinguishing thing about this man, we say, is his character, coupled with competence and balance.

But even those words, too, leave something out of the picture. Marquis Childs, in a recent article about the new Chief Justice, uses the metaphor of the big key boulder that you find at one corner of a New England stone wall. That gives a bit of the massy solidity and strength of the man. Yet ruggedness isn't the whole story. Americans like to attribute to the old New England virtues a certain fearlessness and independence, a feeling that being in a minority doesn't matter so long as you are there along with full conviction and faith. This is true of the new Chief Justice—along with geniality and warmth, an enjoyment for dining out and the society of friends, and a liberalism that began before the New Deal was even invented. With these attributes you end up with one of the best-balanced Chief Justices who ever sat on the Supreme Court.

Had to "Say His Say"

To get right to the heart of our study, it was Mr. Justice Stone who dissented, as a minority of one, to the recent opinion of seven other Justices, written by the able New Deal appointee, Mr. Justice Frankfurter, in the case of Jehovah's Witnesses. This was an obscure sect which said its children couldn't salute the flag. All the other members of the Court followed Mr. Justice Frankfurter, who sustained the compulsory flag salute in an opinion that invoked "national unity." But Mr. Justice Stone couldn't see it that way. He could not reconcile the Bill of Rights with the mandatory Pennsylvania statute. There had been some talk even then of Mr. Justice Stone as a potential Chief Justice. Another man might have hesitated under such circumstances to take his lone stand against all the opposing weight of opinion. But it wouldn't have occurred to the new Chief Justice in consideration of these things not to "say his say," as they put it in New Hampshire, and he did so. And, oh yes—he got the job.

The new Chief Justice has dissented before. Somehow dissents frequently reveal better than anything the viewpoint of a Justice. Mr. Justice Stone believes just as ardently as Justices Holmes and Brandeis before him that Congress and the States have the right to try queer experiments under the Constitution, whether the Justices like them or not. Some of his most emphatic comments stress that point. And he thinks too that the Constitution gives the Government the power to regulate "the blind operation of uncontrolled economic forces."

Feet Firmly on Ground

Mr. Justice Stone wouldn't think of himself as a New Dealer. He was President of a Republican club in college, and he campaigned for the Republican candidate in 1924. But when the conservative majority of the Court struck down the original Roosevelt AAA statute, through the opinion of Mr. Justice Roberts, he uttered a vigorous dissent that became a rallying cry for the hard-pressed New Deal. "Courts are not the only agency of government that must be assumed to have the capacity to govern," he said. It was a comment that went to the heart of much of the subsequent controversy.

The new Chief Justice is not a dramatic figure. His opinions are delivered in a matter of fact, conversational voice. Where he shines is in the extemporaneous oral summary of difficult points right in the midst of an argument, as he puts a pithy question that gets to the heart of the matter. The astonished attorney frequently stammers out a "Yes," as he sees his whole argument brought together and suddenly compressed by a forceful intellect operating like a steam punch baling old autos. In his more formal opinions on the other hand, curiously enough, the Chief Justice gives the impression of being a little word-bound, and often lacks the same terse clarity.

Summing it up, "New Dealer" doesn't fit the new Chief Justice. And certainly not the tag "conservative." We guess he's just an old-fashioned liberal. Yes—that's it. He's a liberal with his head in the clouds but, what's important, with both feet planted firm and strong on the ground.

The Country Speaks: Muncie

Muncie's Unique Forums ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

Twice a month, on Friday nights, a group of a dozen or so men climb a flight of stairs, gather in the big front room at the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, and talk things over. What do they talk about? Everything, from bootlegging to the gasoline shortage. They sit around a long shiny table. Sometimes feet go up on the table. Always there are elbows on the table—and in the summer time they are coat-less elbows.

Once in a while a fist comes down with a bang on the mahogany surface. That's just to emphasize a point, though. It's not a sign of a frayed temper. For these folks don't get much excited. They're friends. They have different, even diverging interests, but they know each other, and have respect for each other. They've learned that they can get more done by talking calmly, and letting the facts speak for themselves.

It's the Muncie Co-operative Committee in action. It is composed of representatives from the following organizations: City of Muncie, Delaware County Farm Bureau, Delaware County Industrial Union Council (C. I. O.), Muncie Central Labor Union (A. F. of L.), Muncie Chamber of Commerce, Muncie Merchants Association, Muncie Ministerial Association, Muncie Real Estate Board, Vocational Department of the City Schools, a Township Trustee, the Township Assessor, a member of the County Council, and a member of the County Commission.

That's a long list, but look it over. You have government, labor—in fact, two ordinarily belligerent factions of labor—trade, industry, education, religion, agriculture. That's a pretty good cross-section of people—except for the women folks. In this particular instance—still not forgetting about the women—such a cross section has some added significance for you'll remember that Muncie is "Middletown." It was designated by economists as "the typical American City." Might we not assume that here in this Muncie Co-operative Committee we have a human agency that comes not too far from reflecting American opinion and American ways, and American potentialities?

Anyway this Co-operative Committee has some most interesting meetings. It began in February this year, as a sort of citizens indignation meeting, to see what could be done about getting more defense contracts for Muncie. They did give that subject a good going over and they haven't by any means dropped it. But they found, when they got into their discussions, maybe to the surprise of a lot of them, that they could—these laborers, and these ministers, and merchants, and industrialists, and politicians, and educators—that they could talk together easily, that they had quite a bit in common.

Gradually other matters popped up at the meetings. It grew to the point where it was accepted that anyone could in fact bring up anything he wanted to. And they did. Sometimes they just talked. Sometimes they adopted resolutions and sent them to Washington. More often, though, they just talked.

But out of the talking has come a new understanding among Muncie's people. For one thing there has been established the basis for the amicable settling of labor disputes. In fact, there have been few if any serious labor disputes, because all of the responsible leaders of groups that might be a party to such disputes have been at these meetings, or represented there. Troubles have been settled before they started. C. I. O. leaders called A. F. of L. leaders by their first names—politely.

The committee was instrumental in pushing a clean-up of bootlegging in the county. They looked into the matter of the national debt, and asked Congress to reduce the domestic budget by $2,000,000,000, so there would be plenty for defense. They discussed the gasoline shortage and memoralized Congress to stop selling oil to Japan. They have looked into the local real estate situation. And right now they're trying to get Washington to declare the county a defense area so that needed housing projects may be established here.

The good that comes from these meetings in the front room of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce isn't measured though in terms of tangible action on specific things. The good lies chiefly in the fact that these good Americans have found a common denominator, each has seen the other's viewpoint.

If you want to see democracy in action I can't think of a better place than a meeting of the Muncie Co-operative Committee.

To Change the Subject:

Camp Bookshelf ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

These reluctant soldiers of '41 may be grouches, but they're not escapists. At least, judging by the books they're reading.

We peered over some khaki shoulders the other day and spied titles that amazed us. Western thrillers? The hair-raising adventures of "The Shadow"? No, guess again.

The boys were reading histories. Books about the current situation in Europe. They were deep in the many pages of "Berlin Diary." They were absorbed in the works of Thomas Mann, Thomas Wolfe, Emile Zola.

They were leafing through textbooks, chemistry, algebra, salesmanship, advertising. At one camp I was told that the boys can't get enough books on music. Even scores of symphonies are thumbed into limpness.

"Of course," one librarian explained, "they're reading a great deal of fiction—that leads always—but at the same time, there's a surprising amount of serious reading going on."

She told me that they're particularly keen for books that deal with the present situation in Europe. They're very curious about it all. Some are going in for advanced reading on the entire history of European civilization. There's a wide call for books on American history, too.

In support of her assertion, the librarian produced a list. These, she told me, were specific titles which had been requested in various army posts.

As I glanced quickly down the page, my eye picked up these: "Short History of the United States" by John Spencer; "Flowering of New England" by Van Wyck Brooks; "Blood, Sweat and Tears" by Winston Churchill; "French History" by Charles Alfred Guignebert; "Short History of Germany" by Ernest Flagg Henderson; "Electronics" by Elmer D. McArthur; "Oliver Wiswell" by Kenneth Roberts, and "Grapes of Wrath" by John Steinbeck. There were many other similar volumes in the list.

I began to wonder—why all this talk about the poor morale of the army? Boys who are reading books like these aren't moral softies. It was a real give-away—this camp reading.

But that's typical of the American boy, come to think of it. He puts up a front. Hides his inner emotions behind a blustering exterior. He may stand spellbound before a sunset. But he won't own up to it. He'll tell you he was only thinking. He'll bring home a stray, bedraggled kitten he found on the street, toss it in your lap. "Thing got in my way." Those who know him best understand.

It's the same story with a group of them. The boys may grouch around camp, grumble to friends and families, but just the same they're doing some straight thinking, some serious thinking.

Only the other day a college librarian in New York admitted that the youth of today is going to know a lot more about this war than his father did about the war in 1914-1918. Student-reading, he disclosed, is tending toward an exploration of the fundamental, philosophic, political, and social problems raised by the war.

Soldiers who peruse textbooks in salesmanship, aeronautics, mathematics or accounting are seeking either to continue studies interrupted by the draft, or working for army promotions.

A story was told of one selectee who was particularly disgruntled with Army life. He was counting the days until his service would be up. Then he was assigned to a technical division where the firing of guns and sighting of targets is worked out mathematically. His attitude changed immediately. Here was a challenge to his intelligence. He became absorbed in the study of a technical subject. He never speaks of getting out now.

We're all demanding more realism than the "Perils of Pauline." Frothy fiction has "gone by the board," and the public nowadays wants its reading meat raw. It wants to understand racial, social and political problems. It is curious to know how we got this way, and what's to be done about it.

People aren't asleep. We in America may not be as conscious of immediate danger as the British, but according to the librarians' barometer we're not unmindful of the times. We're turning to books for knowledge. And there's no Hitler to burn them up.

American Farmer: Unsung Hero of the War

Harvest Time

Abundant Harvest Will Feed Two Nations

Farmer's labor from dawn to dusk has insured ample food for two nations this winter.

By Leavitt F. Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Recent headlines read: "British Raise Food Ration." The reason for this, the British say, is due to the tremendous amount of food supplies which the United States is sending to the British Isles.

Who is responsible? The American farmer, of course. Actually, he is the unsung hero in this gigantic effort not only to feed the American people but the British as well. Men who sail the ships and fight off enemy planes and submarines in order that food may get through are in the spotlight. And they rightly are entitled to their share.

But what of the American farmer who grows the product? It is he who works from dawn to dusk nursing his crop to maturity. He battles insects. He fights weeds. He prays for rain. He hoes and sprays. Whatever the adversity, he continues on to the day of harvest.

Because that day has now arrived there could be no better time to give the farmer his due recognition. So I visited a farmer in the midst of his harvest season.

A wisp of smoke curled into the early morning autumn air from his farm house settled securely under two guardian elms. Turning my car into a broad, rutted drive that went to the front door, I smelled the pungent odor of wood smoke.

"This," I said aloud, "is where I shall find my story." Here was the story of America at harvest time—an America making itself and the British Isles secure for the winter months ahead.

In the fields I could see cornstalks marching into a misty horizon. Between their spreading feet the rising sun caught the brilliant orange of the pumpkin. The season's harvest of green hubbards already was huddled in the shelter of the long porch like gnarled gnomes.

Approaching the kitchen door (one never goes to the front door of a farmer's house) a commotion in the barn diverted my footsteps. Thumping across the barn floor, now pausing to snatch at the overhanging hay, now scooping up some scattered grain, sauntered a herd of cows prodded by the farmer's frequent "Hi Molly, Hi Daisy." They stumbled over the doorsill and then loped incongruously down the steep incline into a maple-shaded lane which ran to the "lower" pasture.

Greetings were exchanged while the farmer put the bars in place. As we walked toward the house I told him my mission—let me introduce him to you: His name was Nichols, Jed Nichols—and immediately he insisted I call him Jed. "Everybody does," he explained, "including the Thayer kids across the street."

So Jed it was.

"You're up kind of early for a city feller, seems as though," he said opening the kitchen door. "Guess Ma can scare up another settin' of eggs and bacon. And there's plenty of fried 'taters."

The tantalizing, spicy fragrance of cucumber pickles simmering on the stove filled the huge kitchen to overflowing. Leaning over a soapstone sink the farmer's wife scoured preserving jars until they glistened like jewels. Their hungary mouths yawned greedily for the pickles that soon were to be theirs.

"You see," Jed said introducing me to his beaming wife, "Ma's doing her part in this harvest business. Let's see. How many jars of preserves you got up now? Six hundred, seems as though."

Mrs. Nichols, wiping strong hands on her apron, shook my hand warmly and said she had preserved almost 600 quarts of the varied garden products raised on their farm. So much more food on the open market freed for shipment abroad.

After breakfast, Mrs. Nichols took me down cellar to see the new treasure while Jed went out to hitch up. "I'm picking apples today in the orchid that runs into the meadow," he said, "and if you'd like, you can come down with me after Ma shows you those preserves."

Proudly, but modestly, Mrs. Nichols showed me tier on tier of jars. There were string beans, both golden wax and green—that's what the labels said—there were pickled beets, carrots, bread and butter pickles, tomatoes, ripe cucumber pickles, and piccalilli.

"I'm finishing my preserving this week," she said. And then she went on to tell me that at Christmas time several boxes of these preserves will be sent to friends in England. "We've done it each year since the war," she said. "The folks over there seem to enjoy them so."

I joined Jed at the barn and rode out to the orchard midst the rattle and roll of empty barrels. The hens scattered before us like milkweed blown before the wind. We talked of the season's crops and Jed reported a good year despite the drought which nad affected many of the vegetables.

"My squashes are sold," he said. "My potatoes went last week and if I do say so I got a dandy crop off that lower field. Ran 150 to 200 bushels to the acre. Carrots, beets, and lettuce were fine. I can't complain, And it looks like my apples will bring a nice price."

We now were on the crest of the hill overlooking his orchard and the trees bowed with the weight of their fruit. Boys were hand picking on several trees. As I sat there watching the apples being gathered part of that verse of James Whitcomb Riley ran through my mind:

Then your apples all is gether'd,
and the ones a feller keeps
Is poured around the celler-floor
in red and yeller heaps;
And your cider-makin's over,
and your wimmern-folks
is through
With their mince and apple-butter, and theyr souse and
saussage, too! . . .

"British Raise Food Ration," said the headline.

Thanks, Jed Nichols, you've done your part. And so has the Missus too.

Picture above by Tennessee Department of Conservation. Left: Philip Gendreau. Right: Allen from Ewing Galloway.

NEWS ITEM— NEW YORK BEAUTICIAN OPENS SALON EXCLUSIVELY FOR MEN.
DARLING, THEY SAID THEY'D MAKE ME ANOTHER ROBERT TAYLOR IN FOUR MORE TREATMENTS
CAN YOU GET THAT IN WRITING?
Men's Beauty Salon
BUS STOP
I SEE THE DODGERS WON AN EXCITING GAME TODAY
DON'T BOTHER ME NOW, HONEY — I'M PLUCKING
TRIM OR WAVE?
I THINK I'LL USE MY CHRISTMAS CLUB CHECK FOR A PERMANENT
HAIR AND CLOTHES -- THAT'S ALL MEN THINK ABOUT THESE DAYS
BARBER SHOP
L.F. VAN GELDER

By a Staff Artist

Loss of Regulars Ruins Northeastern's Chances for Good Showing Next Week End

Dunn Faces Acute Problem Against Williams Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern does not like to keep harping on the same subject any more than anyone else, but he merely shakes his head and says, "I told you so" when discussing his Husky football team.

"It's just as I said before the season opened," he declared yesterday afternoon following the football meeting at the Parker House. "Remember I told you that I had 11 good men at Northeastern, and that those 11 were my football team? And then remember how I said that if I had to do without any of them, I didn't know just what would happen? Remember?"

Of course we remembered. "Which one is missing now, Jimmy?"

Which One?

"Which one?" he exploded. "You mean which six. We have to face the toughest team on our schedule —Williams—next Saturday, and six of my boys are sidelined by injury, and two others are hurt so that their effectiveness will be lessened," he declared.

"To start with I have lost Len Erickson, my best guard, in fact my best lineman, for a week or so. I will be without Ed Jensen and George Makris, tackles, and John Dillon, Bob Bartlett, and Ronnie McKinnon, ends. And in addition Dick Grey, my center, and Gale Foster, my fullback, probably won't be able to practice this week, although they probably will play Saturday.

No Guards

"Whom shall I start against Williams? I don't know. Truthfully, I don't know. I didn't have a short guard originally, and now with Erickson out, I haven't any guards at all. Ted Krajewski will be back at tackle, and Ernie Colantonio at end. And the backfield will still be Capt. Joe Dias, Bob Otenti, Ed Sakovitz, and Foster, if the latter can play.

"But as dark as this picture seems, there is still a bright spot," he continued, "and that is the work of Ernie Colantonio at end. In the two games we have played so far, Ernie has proven beyond all doubt that he is the best defensive wingman I have, and his work on offense is picking up. He caught one pass last Saturday that set up a touchdown for us, although I guess the boy was pretty disappointed not to have been able to go all the way himself."

The Huskies have bitten off quite a bit of yardage to chew next week end when they go to Williamstown, for the Purple of Williams is a bit out of their class. Every once in a while the local school might come up with an outstanding team which might defeat a mediocre Williams eleven, but over the years the Ephmen would prove to have won many more games.

With the Huskies in the condition they are in, the game Saturday shapes up as hardly more than a stiff practice session for the western Massachusetts team. Williams lost to Princeton 20-7 last Saturday, but the first downs showed that the Tigers got only one more than their visitors, 13 to 12. Moreover, Williams outgained Princeton through the air 186 yards to 102.

Huskies Outweighed

The Ephmen will outweigh the Huskies both in the line and in the backfield. Northeastern's whole team does not weigh more than 185 pounds, and according to Foxy Flumere, the Huskies backfield coach who scouted Williams at Princeton, the Purple linemen average 201 pounds and the backs 193.

"I told Jimmy we should beat the University of Maine by four touchdowns in my scouting report," Foxy said sadly, "and look —they beat us 14-12. I don't know what to say about Williams."

With all that, however, Jimmy is just going along the best he can. Turning philosophical, he said, "Well, it doesn't look as though we could win on Saturday. But believe me, Williams will know they have been in a ball game."

Knowing Jimmy, that is a pretty good summation.

This Fellow Likes Football

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—If you had the choice of continuing on a $52-a-week defense job or returning to college to captain the football team, which would you take?

This question recently faced Tom Stanley of Roselle, N. J., as he went about his well-paid duties as an assistant pipe fitter at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company in Kearny, N. J. Stanley resolved the problem without the slightest misgiving: scorning dollars for glory, he promptly doffed his grease-stained overalls for the blue and gray of Upsala College's gird team, where he is now first-string fullback.

The day after school closed last May, Stanley went on the pay roll at the Kearny yard. With a good base pay fattened considerably by plenty of overtime, he soon became what campus circles deem a plutocrat. But at no time during his three-month employment at the yard did the curly-thatched gridder have any doubts as to what he would do in the fall. Neither did his colleagues in the pipe shop, for they soon discovered that he was foothall conscious and promptly dubbed him "Betty Co-ed."

Eager to condition himself for the fall campaign, Stanley became a veritable human crane, toting staggering loads about the shop to improve his stamina. At spring practice Coach Bob Meyer advised him to get a little more base in his running stride, so "Betty Co-ed" walked crab-like about the shop by the hour, much to the amusement of his co-workers.

The boys in the pipe shop really had a time, however, when, during a lunch period on one of the hottest days in July, Stanley tucked his empty lunch kit under his right arm as if it were a football and set off on a wild jaunt through the yard to practice broken-field running. He whirled around sheds, feinted six piles of armor plate out of position, stiff-armed two destroyer hulls, and nearly made a touchdown in Newark Bay.

Walsh Retires

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 (AP)—Tom Walsh, National President of the Professional Golfers' Association the past two years, announced his retirement from that office today. His successor will be elected at the association's annual meeting here Nov. 10-11.

Before Walsh was named President in November, 1939, he had been National Secretary three years.

N. Y. U. vs. Texas Aggies

New York University and Texas A & M College will meet at the Yankee Stadium on Saturday, Oct. 11, in the first athletic contest between the two institutions. The Aggies, Cotton Bowl champions last New Year's Day, and Sugar Bowl champions in 1940 are rated high by scouts and experts in the Southwest. The Texas outfit aims at a high place in the ranking of the nation's college teams again this season.

Two years ago Coach Homer H Norton's team went undefeated in 11 games and won the Sugar Bowl classic from Tulane, 14 to 13. Last year the Aggies won eight straight before bowing to the U. of Texas in the season's final game. In the Cotton Bowl game the Southwest representatives won from Fordham University 13 to 12.

Manager Jimmy Wilson of the Cubs thinks he has one of the best pitching rookies in Babe Meers, bought from Nashville. Meers' father is Mayor of Tilton, Ill.

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Shifty Sailor —By Pap'

Joe
HUNT
-THE FORMER DAVIS CUP STAR HAS DEVELOPED INTO A SHIFTY BALL-CARRIER FOR THE MIDSHIPMEN !
HUNT HOLDS THE INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS TITLE
HE LACKS EXPERIENCE BUT HIS SPEED and SHIFTINESS SHOULD HELP NAVY IN THE BIG GAMES COMING ALONG
JOE WAS RANKED 4TH NATIONALLY FOR 1940
PAP'
AP Features

It is difficult to believe, but Swede Larsen, Navy football coach, has come right out and admitted that the Midshipmen are counting heavily on a former tennis player as their climax runner this fall.

It's true all right. And Joe Hunt, one of America's Davis Cuppers in 1939, is the chap. Big, strong and fast, Hunt practically deserted the court game this summer to concentrate on making the Navy varsity football team. Hunt did win the intercollegiate tennis title this year and was ranked fourth nationally for 1940, but he passed up the national singles at Forest Hills and other later summer tournaments to give his time to football.

Hunt got the desire to play football last fall when he was appointed to the Naval Academy after a year at Southern California. Hunt arrived at Annapolis with a national reputation as a tennis player. He hadn't bothered much with football at Southern California because the big Trojan squads sort of frightened him off, but once he arrived at the Academy, he reported for football.

For all his natural ability as an athlete, Hunt was very crude on the gridiron It didn't take the coaches long to observe though what he lacked in finesse he more than made up in spirit. He was willing to learn, and what is even more important—he could take it!

His activity on the tennis courts served to develop his legs. The court game demands agility, the ability to change direction quickly, quick stops and starts, just as football does of a ball carrier. The sudden burst of speed which Hunt developed playing tennis is one of his most valuable assets on the gridiron.

The thing Hunt needs more than anything else right now is experience and Coach Larsen is carefully picking the right spots to use the youngster. By the time Navy's traditional game with Army rolls around, Hunt should be about ready for the role which has been mapped out for him. After all, that was his objective, when he first started for the football practice field.

McCourt Moved Up

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 7 (AP)—Joe McCourt, Colgate back, was moved up to the first team yesterday as the varsity went through a brief scrimmage against the freshmen.

McCourt's advance was in reward for his showing in Colgate's defeat of Penn State in Buffalo last week end, and he is expected to be the starter when the big Red Raiders clash with Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H., Saturday.

Army 'Progressing'

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 7 (AP)—Coach Earl Blaik, reviewing Army's two-touchdown victory in the season's opener against The Citadel last Saturday, yesterday called his team a "progressive one."

"We are progressing," said Blaik. "We have to take a big jump this week against V. M. I. and we expect to do it."

Bowdoin Assistant

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Oct. 7 (AP)—Appointment of Andrew A. Haldane of Methuen, Mass., as an assistant on the Bowdoin College football coaching staff was announced yesterday by Athletic Director Malcolm E. Morrell.

Tennis and Reading

Dave Schreiner, stellar end on the University of Wisconsin grid squad, says his pet hobbies, aside from football, are tennis and reading.

Clemson Uses Spinner Plays To Make Power Remain Still

"The object of spinner plays is to make power stand still, and when you make power stand still, you've got it licked." It was Denny Myers of Boston College speaking, and he was telling the local football writers at the Parker House yesterday just what he expected from his next opponent, Clemson.

Clemson and Boston College will be meeting for the first time since their epic Cotton Bowl game on New Year's Day, 1940, when the present champions of the Southern Conference won 6-3, and according to the amiable Denny, the contest at Fenway Park on Saturday is going to be "awfully close." He went on: "We are really running into something in Clemson. They have a veteran outfit, with their end, Blalock, being touted for All-America. As for their fullback, Timmons, why anyone would want him on his team."

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Denny's opinion was fully backed by his end coach, Harry Marr, who has seen the Tigers play all three of their games this fall. "Clemson is strong," he repeated, "and it looks like an even-Stephen ball game Saturday. Every play they run inside tackle is a mousetrap, and they run a lot there. They have two outfits they can use and are strong in replacements in every position except tackle. They use the pass sparingly, throwing mainly to Blalock, who is as far as I know the only triple-threat end in the country. He can kick, pass, and throw, besides being able to catch passes for scores."

* * *

Dick Harlow of Harvard was at the meeting and he offered no excuses for the Crimson's showing against Penn Saturday. In fact, he felt no need of any, saying that "in all his coaching experience he never felt there was a time when the boys should have been criticized less. I am pleased with all of them," he went on, "even though we could have been beaten by two more touchdowns. I haven't lost faith in those kids, gentlemen, and I still think we will be a good football team."

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Harlow's opinion of Penn was not too high despite its victory over Harvard. "No team is great without a great tailback, and Penn hasn't got one. Odell may be it in time, but he is not great now, and Gifford definitely is not great. Penn has good fullbacks and good ends, but take it from me, our Loren MacKinney was the best end on the field."

* * *

The Crimson's chances for Saturday against Cornell were given no boost when Floyd Stahl delivered a part of his scouting report. "Cornell has no individual stars this year," he said, "but Cornell does not need them. They looked as good last Saturday against Syracuse as they did against us three years ago when they won, 20-0. Carl Snavely has a bunch of streamlined boys who can play football, and despite the great loss graduation involved, Carl still started nine veterans. And Lou Bufalino will be ready to play against us. The Big Red's ends, Johnson and Jenkins, are exceptionally good, and I don't believe the net gain around them all day was more than five or ten yards."

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Bill Bingham, Harvard's energetic Athletic Director, gave an interesting defense of the new free substitution rule. "I know we were glad of it in the heat when down at Philadelphia," he said, "and I imagine you were glad of it in New Orleans, Denny," he said to the B. C. coach, who nodded in agreement. "One of the biggest arguments against the rule was that it would make the games longer. At Penn the game took two hours and 25 minutes, and in the days when the free substitution rule was not in effect, referees considered two hours and 10 minutes very fast time."

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In explaining the work of the Rules Committee, of which he is a member, Bingham said that two questions are asked when each new change is suggested. "First we want to know what effect the change will have on offense and defense, and second we ask if it will make the game safer. Both questions are considered of great importance."

* * *

Boston University's Pat Hanley and Tufts' Lew Manly held down places of honor at the head table for their undefeated records so far. B. U. has beaten Cincinnati, while Tufts has downed Bowdoin and Middlebury. This Saturday the Terriers are at home to Upsala while the Jumbos fo to Lewiston, Maine, to play Bates. G. C.

Springfield Faces Larries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The second game of a home-and-home football series features the Springfield College athletic schedule this week, as Coach Mannie Mansfield takes his Maroon warriors westward to Canton, N. Y., home of the St. Lawrence University, where the two teams will meet on Saturday. The game will be the third of the season for both squads, with Springfield attempting to repeat their 13-7 victory last year.

The Maroons came through last Saturday's game with the powerful Rutgers aggregation, minus any noticeable injuries. Though losers, 26-0, the Springfield eleven gave promise of developing into a real team before the season is far along. Consistently stopping the Scarlets' running attack on Saturday, the Springfield gridders time and time again forced the New Brunswickites to the air, and it was here that the Maroons were found lacking in defensive strength. Rutgers took to the air for three of their four touchdowns, and were very successful in their aerial attack all afternoon.

With the noticeable weakness in their defense being their forward pass coverage, Mansfield gave his men a tough workout in this department of the game, and plans to continue to do so until Thursday, at which time the Maroons depart for Canton. From all reports, the Larries, who dropped a 66-0 encounter to Colgate in their opener, and then turned around to pin a 13-to-0 defeat on Ohio Northern this past week end, will be a team that will test Springfield's aerial defense to its fullest extent.

The St. Lawrence gridmen are coached by Roy Clogston, who himself once starred on the Springfield gridiron as an undergraduate. Heading the Larries' offensive will be two backfield aces, who were thorns in the Maroons defenses a year ago, Louis D'Avanzo, 170 pound halfback, and Jib Hefti, 195 pound hard running fullback.

Several Marks Were Produced During Series

BROOKLYN, Oct. 7 (AP)—The airtight World Series just concluded by the Dodgers and Yankees produced numerous records. Here are some of the most important (all based on a five-game series):

Joe Gordon's .500 batting average for seven hits in 14 times at bat tied the best previous batting mark.

Joe Di Maggio's 19 putouts topped the record of 18 by Mike Donlin of the Giants in 1905 and tied by Di Maggio himself in 1937.

Di Maggio's 19 fielding chances tied Donlin's mark of 1905.

Dolph Camilli's five assists tied record set by Claude Rossman, Detroit, 1908.

Charley Keller's four hits in Sunday's game tied record for most hits in one game.

John Sturm hitting in every game tied record.

Hugh Casey's two defeats in successive games was a new record.

Brooklyn's 19 singles set record for fewest one-base hits, one less than Athletics made in 1905.

Brooklyn's no stolen bases tied record.

Brooklyn and New York neither making a sacrifice during the series set record for two clubs in series and tied one-club mark of Giants in 1937.

New York's 42 left on bases was three more than record 39 of Giants in 1933.

New York's 23 bases on balls was two more than record of 1937 Yankees.

Brooklyn and New York's combined total of 37 bases on balls topped record 35 of Cubs and Athletics in 1929.

Joe Gordon's seven bases on balls tied record set by Jimmy Sheckard of Cubs in 1910 and tied by Mickey Cochrane of Athletics in 1929.

Hawks to Train At Hibbing For Hockey Season

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 (AP)—Manager Paul Thompson and Coach Helge Bostrom were due to leave tonight for Hibbing, Minn., where their Chicago Black Hawk squad begins training tomorrow for the impending National Hockey League season.

Thompson has ordered 15 veterans and three rookies to report for the initial workout. The veterans returning are Sam Lo Presti, goalie; defensemen Joe Cooper, Earl Seibert, Art Wiebe, and Johnny Mariucci, and forwards George Allen, Bill Thoms, Cully Dahlstrom, Mush March, Joe Papike, Phil Hergesheimer, Bob and Bill Carse, and Doug and Max Bentley. The rookies are Horace Lamarche, goalie from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Alex Kaleta of Canmore, Alta., and Clifford Purpur, Grand Forks, N. D., youngster who starred last season with the St. Louis Flyers of the American Association.

Manager Thompson plans to send the squad through two strenuous workouts daily for the first four days. The first exhibition game is with the Minneapolis Millers Oct. 22.

The Hawks' new farm club, Kansas City Americans of the American Association, will begin workouts Oct. 11 at the University of Illinois rink, Champaign, under the tutelage of Johnny Gottselig, former National League star. The Kansas City club has several promising youngsters who will be given a chance to sitck with the Hawks later in the conditioning campaign.

Sports Around the Hub

Mrs. Beard and Miss Curtis Lead

Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River and Margaret Curtis of the Essex County Club, yesterday led a field of 48 teams with a best ball of 73 in the qualifying round of the tenth annual women's invitation four-ball tournament at the Charles River Country Club. Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret of Charles River and Mrs. Edith H. Baker of Oakley were eight strokes behind the medalist with a best ball of 81.

The championship flight summary:

Mrs. Warren Beard, Charles River, and Margaret Curtis, Essex, 36—37—73; Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret, Charles River, and Mrs. E. H. Baker, Oakley, 41—40—81; Mrs. F. N. Blodgett and Mrs. A. L. Coburn, Dedham, 42—41—83; Mrs. R. W. Scholl, Charles River, and Cynthia Richardson, Highland, 40—43—83; Mrs. D. K. McClusky and Mrs. L. B. Goff, Worcester, 43—41—84; Mrs. C. F. Eaton, The Country Club, and Mrs. W. G. Dow, Wellesley, 44—40—84; Mrs. Willard Howard, Wellesley, and Rene Henderson, Weston, 42—44—86; Mrs. C. F. Bartholomew, Brae Burn, and Mrs. J. F. Ames, Jr., The Country Club, 42—44—86; Mrs. W. R. Harden and Mrs. J. W. Battershall, Highland, 43—44—87; Margaret Jackson, Charles River, and Helen Morgan, Brae Burn, 44—43—87; Mrs. Pierce Edmunds and Dorothy Brewer, Weston, 46—43—89; Mrs. G. P. Buell, Concord, and Mrs. Frederick Crocker, The Country Club, 45—44—89; Mrs. James Howard and Mrs. C. A. Milton, Weston, 48—42—90; Mary Gordon, Charles River, and Mary Kingsley, Brae Burn, 44—46—90; Mrs. L. H. Redfield, Woodland, and Mrs. Norman Southworth, Weston, 43—47—90; Mrs. Fritz Uhlenhaut and Mrs. F. G. King, Charles River, 45—46—91.

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The pro-assistant golf tourney played at Trapelo Golf Club in Waltham yesterday was won by Harry Nettelbladt, pro at the Framingham Country Club, and his assistant, Bob Deemas, with a 68 which tied the record for the course. Nettelbladt had birdies on the first, fifth and 18th holes and a bogey on the sixth. Tied for second at 72 were three teams: Tom Mahan and Babe Dancetto of United Shoe; Jim Fogarth and John Brisbais of Myopia, and Charles Malloy and Fred McGrath of Furnace Brook.

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Bob Crosby, Cliff Keane and John Kent of the Boston Globe; L. M. Simpson, J. Beauregard, George Farmer and Joe Juffre of the Boston Herald; Joe Downey and A. Kennedy of the American and Alex (Sandy) Bowman of The Christian Science Monitor won turkeys in Class A of the Newspapermen's Golf Association's annual Turkey Tourney at the Commonwealth Country Club yesterday. Jim Quirk of the Herald and Joe O'Connor of the Globe were turkey winners in Class B. The summary:

Class A—Bob Crosby, Globe, 88—76; Alex Bowman, The Christian Science Monitor, 79—77; L. M. Simpson, Herald, 83—77; Joe Downey, American, 89—77; J. Beauregard, Herald, 89—77; Alex Kennedy, American, 82—78; George Farmer, Herald, 85—78; Joe Juffre, Herald, 86—78; Al Kallahes, Herald, 89—79; Mark Green, Globe, 89—80; C. H. Murray, Herald, 96—80; E. Farrand, 97—80; G. J. Keane, Globe, 79—81; Gene Elliott, Globe, 87—81; J. J. McCarthy, Post, 94—81; W. O. Nicoll, The Christian Science Monitor, 95—81; W. F. Homer, Herald, 92—82; N. H. Larson, Globe, 93—82; H. F. Cleary, Herald, 96—82; P. H. Moriarty, Globe, 97—83; Jack Hamilton, Globe, 101—83; John Kent, Globe, 80—84; Steve Lynch, Herald, 93—84; A. Meyer, Herald, 93—84; H. L. Troup, Post, 96—84; J. H. Gallagher, Globe, 98—85; Joe Santo, Globe, 102—86; J. M. Dillon, Globe, 104—88; M. J. Jacobson, Globe, 106—88; W. A. Nelson, Globe, 101—89; C. R. Crommett, Globe, 107—90.

Class B—Jim Quirk, Herald, 107—96; Joe O'Connor, Globe, 111—96; John Dignan, Post, 110—97; V. Haak, Globe, 111—99.

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A Boston College veteran halfback and track star, Justin McGowan, has been notified to report for induction into the United States Army at his home in Laconia, N. H., next Saturday. McGowan, a senior, who resigned from the football squad, said he would return to complete his college work after finishing military service. He is the first member of the B. C. squad to be called.

Greenkeepers Seek Method Of Dealing With Grass Bug

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ruinous damage to a number of golf fairways, to the extent that in some instances they will have to be ploughed up, graded, and reseeded, has been caused by an insect known as the white grub, which has been particularly active on courses west and southwest of Boston. Woodland and Wellesley have been hardest hit, but its presence has been noted in sections further afield, as far as the Country Club of New Bedford in the southeast and Nashua and Manchester, N. H. to the north.

In an effort to check a further spread, the Green Section of the Massachusetts Golf Association, under Chairman Oram Fulton, has conferred with greenkeepers on the committee, including Frank Wilson of Charles River, Howard Farrant of The Country Club, John Counsel of Salem, Ted Swanson of Bear Hill, and Charles Murphy of Belmont, and all members clubs have been invited to cooperate on a drive to that end.

This grub, according to Greenkeeper Wilson, research man for the M. G. A. Green Section for a number of years past, as well as experimenter on grasses along with his direct duties for Charles River, thrives on grass roots. Its work can be well under way before being discovered, and this summer its depredations have been more extensive and damaging because of the drouth.

Courses that have no watering system have been hardest hit. The explanation is that the roots have a chance to re-form if they get sufficient moisture, but without it they are lost. Furthermore, there is another insect, the chinch grub, which goes after the blades of grass from above. After a combination attack on the part of this pair, there is not much left of the grasses in the affected area.

The white grub first appeared in this district about nine years ago, at Hoosic Whisick, according to Greenkeeper Wilson. Two or three years ago it hit Brae Burn hard.

Had there been a normal rainfall in September, the damage this year might not have been quite so bad. In September, in contrast to the normal rainfall of 3.95 inches, the total was approximately one-tenth of an inch. Copious rains now will be of little benefit for the reason that frosts are due soon and they would nullify any benefits.

The benefits of artificial watering, as a partial protection against the bugs, are shown in the fact that the Charles River fairways have stood up against both drouth and grub, whereas it is known that the grub has found lodgment on the property through evidences of its activities on grass roots in the unwatered rough. The watered State courses at Ponkapoag and Riverside, and watered private courses such as Salem, Tedesco, and United Shoe, have been practically immune.

The most effective treatment against the grub, according to Greenkeeper Wilson, is arsenate of lead. Here, again, is an unfortunate complication. Arsenate of lead, as a commodity that figures in defense industries, is in curtailed supply and increasingly expensive. It now costs $120 for 1,000 pounds and there is need of eight to 10 tons to treat thoroughly a normal 18-hole course. In these days when so many of the clubs are working on carefully manicured budgets, an additional outlay of $2,000 or more is not a pleasant problem to face.

As if the white grub and the chinch were not enough of a combination to bother the greenskeepers and budgeteers of golf clubs, there is growing danger of a trek this way of the Japanese beetle, says Frank Wilson. This insect, which thus far has hit New Jersey hardest but which has sent its skirmish scouts as far north as Connecticut and Rhode Island, eats everything except steel rails and window glass, from what I've heard. When it finishes with an apple tree, for example, not a leaf remains and nothing of the apple except the core.

In New Jersey, however, there have been experiments with a fly which seems to be an enemy of the Japanese beetle without being in itself as destructive.

Substitution Rule Discussed

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Coaches defended and sports scribes attacked the unlimited substitution rule yesterday at the year's inaugural meeting of the New York Football Writers' Association, using the Fordham-Southern Methodist game in which 136 line-up changes were made as an example.

James Crowley, the Fordham mentor who ordered 77 of the substitutions, said that 90 per cent of them were made because of the weather. The game was played on one of the hottest and muggiest October days on record.

Kopf Quarterback

Herb Kopf, coach of the twice victorious Manhattan college eleven, admitted that once in each game he had quarterbacked from the bench by sending in players with instructions. In both instances, Manhattan scored touchdowns "but that is against the law of averages and probably won't happen again."

New York University officials agreed their backfield line-up was disturbed 15 times in one quarter of the triumph over Lafayette, but countered with the assertion the contest was played in 2h. 25m., less than the average under the old law.

Lou Little, Columbia boss, said a curtailed survey showed many contests completed in less than two hours and a half, naming the Lions' triumph over Brown and Minnesota's over Washington as examples.

Substitutions Hinder

The writers contended that the substitutions, more than two for every minute of action in the Fordham-SMU clash, kept them from "seeing" the contest and the coaches were actually a twelfth man in each line-up under the new rule.

Emerson W. (Spike) Nelson of Yale, was the main speaker. Train schedules, however, kept his appearance to a mere introduction. Nelson's first blue eleven, hopelessly outplayed and trailing Virginia by 19 points at the half last Saturday, triumphed, 21 to 19.

"Honestly, I didn't tell my kids a thing at the half except to point out a few offensive mistakes," he concluded.

Myer Released From Senators

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Buddy Myer, 1935 American League batting champion, was given an unconditional release by President Clark Griffith of the Washington Nationals today after 17 seasons in major league baseball.

Myer hit .349 six years ago to win the league championship but fell in 1936 to .269.

Appearing only occasionally at his former regular post, second base, Myer batted .252 for the 1941 season.

Griffith, announcing the release said, "I'm sorry I have to do it, but I have to make room for some of my younger players."

Myer, who is a native of Ellisville, Miss., played 16 seasons with Washington and one—1928—with the Boston Red Sox.

Sport Siftings

Big league clubs drafted only 16 players from the minors.

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Ray Starr, veteran minor leaguer bought by the Reds, finished 21 games he started for Indianapolis in the American Association the last season.

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Dickson, Columbus pitcher, finished 22 games he started, the past season.

* * *

Rex Mays is the A. A. A. racing champion though he didn't win the Indianapolis 500-miler this year.

Prefers 'Phone Job

BREMERTON, Wash. (AP)—Here's a fellow who'd rather be a telephone company lineman than a professional baseball pitcher.

He's big Bert Middendorf, scourge of the Northwest semi-pro baseball league. We won 11 out of 15 games and struck out 176 men in 118 innings.

Big league scouts have tabbed him as better looking than any Pacific Coast league chucker and some coast clubs have offered him as much as $400 a month to start.

But Middendorf figures he has a future with the telephone company and that the job won't wait while he takes a fling at pro ball. He is going to keep on climbing up telephone poles.

Yankees Champions of Baseball for Fifth Time in Six Years of League Campaigning

Dodgers Toppled by Bonham To Halt World Series, 3-1

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLYN, Oct. 7—For the fifth time in six years of big league campaigning and the eighth time in 15, the powerful and dominant New York Yankees are the kings of baseball. They removed all doubt of their claim to the throne and brought the championship back to the American League yesterday by defeating the popular Brooklyn Dodgers, 3-1, in the fifth and final contest of the 1941 World Series at Ebbets Field, leaving the count at four games to one.

As they fought a gallant but losing battle, Brooklyn's colorful "Bums" made numerous mistakes but in the end it was the superior pitching, clouting and fielding of the Yankees which brought Joe McCarthy the managerial wreath of the year.

Three Complete

National League partisans had hoped that the Dodgers would present the better pitching. Yet, the starting Yankee hurler went the full distance in three of the five games. Ruffing, Russo and Bonham, working the first, third and fifth engagements, held Brooklyn batters to a combined total of 14 hits and only four runs. Game No 4, of course, went to Murphy in a relief role.

On the Dodger side of the mound, only Wyatt was able to go nine innings. He did it twice, proving what a majority of the critics suspected all along—that he was the one man on Durocher's staff who could bother the slugging Yanks. However, even Wyatt could not stop the McCarthymen once they got rolling. Davis and Higbe failed to last, Casey was disappointing in two of his three relief appearances and Fitzsimmons was eliminated by an unfortunate accident.

Lacked Punch

A few there are who will claim that the Dodgers were the victims of bad "breaks." True, several times the eyes of good fortune smiled on the victorious Yankees. But no club—not even the Dodgers—should expect to win a World Series without a hitter over .250.

Among the regulars, Riggs set the pace at .250. Next was Medwick at .235, Walker at .222, Reiser and Reese at .200, Camilli and Owen at .167, Herman at .125 and Lavagetto at .100. There can be no doubt that Owen's costly error in the fourth game was the turning point in the series. Up until that time, the Brooks were right in there. But it should be apparent from the above averages that they were waging a losing struggle.

Yankees Hit

On the other hand, the Yankees, although slow in getting started, eventually lived up to their slugging reputation. Gordon, along with his sensational fielding at second base, finished with a torrid .500 batting average and five runs batted in. Keller wrote his name in the record book by hitting .389 which, added to his 1939 mark of .438, gives him a lifetime World Series figure of .412. This betters Lou Gehrig's total series record of .361, gained in seven classics. Keller also drove home five mates.

Next on the Yankee list was Rolfe, who was a questionable starter at third base at the beginning of the series. Red did an even .300. Sturm, the first base rookie, managed .285 and pushed over a pair of runs. Di Maggio, who went hitless in the first two games and who had all sorts of trouble facing Wyatt, closed at .263. Henrich and Dickey did only .157, but both made their blows count and the former had a homer. Gordon likewise homered.

Winning Drives

Gordon's four-bagger and single broke up the first game, Di Maggio's two-run single decided the third, Keller's towering double climaxed the fourth, and Gordon's single and Henrich's homer were the big Yankee blows in the fifth.

The defensive star of the series, unquestionably, was Gordon. Although his error gave the Dodgers an important unearned run in the second game—the Wyatt victory, Joe covered the territory around second base like a blanket. He stole hits away from the Brooks on at least half a dozen occasions. National Leaguers were left open mouthed by the way the Yankee keystone artist dashed toward second and completed the long throw.

Rizzuto, the young shortstop, also played a sparkling game on the winning side. With Gordon he took Yankee pitchers out of tight spots several times with double plays. Sturm and Rolfe played errorless ball in the infield. Di Maggio, as usual, roamed far in the outfield.

Medwick Catch

The most electrifying defensive play of the series, of course, was Medwick's catch of Di Maggio's long drive in the first game. Some observers believe it is without equal in series competition. Walker made a great running catch for the Dodgers in the fourth game. Owen's forcing of Selkirk at second in the ninth inning of Wyatt's win was a gem. Reese did a lot better at the Dodger shortstop berth than most of the boys suspected.

Durocher's strategy was questionable on a few occasions, but the chief Dodger "boner" belongs to Owen for his miss of Casey's third strike on Henrich in the ninth inning of the fourth game. However, Brooklyn forgave Mickey. They cheered him long and loud when he first appeared at the plate the following day. They liked the way he came right out and took full blame for the blunder. He made no attempt to toss the burden to somebody else.

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The Yankees have now won 32 of their last 36 World Series games and have captured 24 out of 28 under the McCarthy regime.

* * *

That flareup between Di Maggio and Wyatt received a few columns of publicity in the series final yesterday. But Wyatt took the blame and admitted afterwards that he had spoken out of turn only because of the tenseness of the moment, adding that he has always considered Joe a great fellow and an outstanding ball player.

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When it became quite apparent that the series was slipping through their fingers yesterday, the Dodgers, led by Durocher, had a couple of mild umpire debates. But generally, the "Bums" were well behaved.

* * *

Many Brooklyn fans seemed indignant when McCarthy announced Bonham as his fifth game pitcher. "Who's he?" Ebbets Field supporters wanted to know. "Why don't they use Gomez?" But Bonham was not long introducing himself.

* * *

No fans are more loyal than Brooklyn's. There were 33,813 at the Sunday game when Owen made himself the series "goat." It was supposed that there would be many empty seats on Monday. However, the fifth game attendance rose to 34,072. And probably half of them came out to cheer Owen.

* * *

Did you notice the great photography during these games? The camera boys caught every important fielding play.

* * *

Murphy was the only Yankee pitcher to make more than one appearance in the series. In six innings of relief work, Johnny held the Dodgers scoreless.

* * *

The Yankees did not display their power of other Octobers, but, perhaps more important, they had it when they needed it in the "clutches" this time.

* * *

Even while the Yankees and Dodgers were running for the clubhouse tunnel, fans began shouting: "Wait until next year!" Will those Brooklyn fans never learn?

* * *

Just the same, the Dodgers had a grand year. The National League never had a more popular titleholder. The Durochermen simply found out what the Reds, Cubs and numerous other outfits discovered before them—that the Yankees are a super club, balanced perfectly with power and pitching. When McCarthy's attack is silent, he wins on the mound. When his hurling falters, he wins at the plate. It takes far more than a great team and fan spirit like Brooklyn's to defeat that sort of baseball.

Box Score

Fifth Game

EBBETS FIELD, Brooklyn, Oct. 7 (AP)—Official box score of the fifth World Series game:

NEW YORK	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sturm, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Rolfe, 3b	3	0	0	3	0
Henrich, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Di Maggio, cf	4	0	1	6	0
Keller, lf	3	1	0	4	0
Dickey, c	4	1	1	2	0
Gordon, 2b	3	0	1	0	3
Rizzuto, ss	3	0	1	2	3
Bonham, p	4	0	0	0	1
Totals	31	3	6	27	6

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walker rf	3	0	1	0	0
Riggs 3b	4	0	1	1	3
Reiser cf	4	0	1	2	0
Camilli 1b	4	0	0	9	1
Medwick lf	3	0	0	3	0
Reese ss	3	0	0	2	3
*Wasdell	1	0	0	0	0
Owen c	3	0	0	9	1
Coscarart 2b	2	0	0	3	3
†Galan	1	0	0	0	0
Herman 2b	0	0	0	0	2
Wyatt p	3	1	1	1	1
Totals	31	1	4	27	14

*Batted for Coscarart in 7th.
†Batted for Reese in 9th.

New York	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Error—Reese. Runs Batted In—Gordon, Reiser, Henrich. Two-base Hit—Wyatt. Three-Base Hit—Reiser. Home Run—Henrich. Double Plays—Owen and Riggs; Reese, Coscarart and Camilli; Herman, Reese and Camilli. Earned Runs—New York 3, Brooklyn 1. Left on Base—New York 6, Brooklyn 5. Bases on Balls Off—Wyatt 5 (Henrich, Keller, Rolfe, Gordon, Rizzuto); off Bonham 2 (Medwick, Walker). Struck Out By—Wyatt 9 (Di Maggio 2, Bonham 4, Henrich, Keller, Rizzuto); by Bonham 2 (Camilli, Reiser). Wild Pitch—Wyatt. Umpires—McGowan (AL), plate; Pinelli (NL), 1b; Grieve (AL), 2b; Goetz (NL), 3b. Time—2h. 13m. Attendance 34,072.

Finishing Touch to Brooklyn

Wide World

Clinched Flag for Yankees

BROOKLYN—Pitcher Ernie Bonham (left), who allowed only four hits in making his World Series debut, and outfielder Tommy Henrich, whose third strike on Sunday started the Yankees to victory in that game and whose homer yesterday put the final game on ice 3 to 1. Bonham clutches a ball used in the game which is his trophy of the series victory.

Casey Expects Dodgers to Pay Him 1941 Bonus

BROOKLYN, Oct 7 (AP)—Hugh Casey, stocky Dodger right-hand pitcher who established a World Series record by losing two ball games on consecutive days, threatens to retire from baseball unless given a bonus for his 1941 efforts.

"When I signed by contract for this season, Larry MacPhail (President and General Manager of the Dodgers) promised me that if I had a good season I would get more money. I think I had a pretty good year and what I want to talk about now is more cash for 1941—not for next year," the hurler declared.

Casey said that if he did retire he would superintend a string of filling stations in the vicinity of Atlanta, his home.

Although he lost the third and fourth games of the World Series, both in relief roles, many experts figure it was his stout hurling at the close of the season that carried Brooklyn to the National League pennant.

Three Free Agents

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 7 (AP) Three members of the class B Allentown Interstate League club—pitcher Charlie Frye, catcher Stan Stuka and infielder Jim Dillingham—have been named free agents by Judge K. M. Landis, baseball Commissioner, it was learned.

The three had been the property of the National League Phillies. They were given the option by Landis of either signing new contracts with Allentown or becoming free agents. All three asked to be made free agents.

Composite Box Score

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Following is the composite box score of the five games of the 1941 World Series:

NEW YORK	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	Pct.	PO	A	E	Pct.
Sturm, 1b	5	21	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	2	.286	48	1	0	1.000
Rolfe, 3b	5	20	2	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	.300	7	8	0	1.000
Henrich, rf	5	19	1	3	1	0	1	1	3	3	.167	6	0	0	1.000
Di Maggio, cf	5	19	1	5	0	0	1	3	2	3	.263	19	0	0	1.000
Keller, lf	5	18	5	7	2	0	0	5	3	1	.389	12	0	0	1.000
Dickey, c	5	18	3	3	1	0	0	1	3	1	.167	24	2	0	1.000
Bordagaray, x	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Rosar, c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Gordon, 2b	5	14	2	7	1	1	1	5	7	0	.500	6	19	1	.962
Rizzuto, ss	5	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	.111	12	18	1	.968
Ruffing, p	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
Chandler, p	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.500	0	0	0	.000
Murphy, p	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Selkirk, xx	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.500	0	0	0	.000
Russo, p	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	0	4	0	1.000
Donald, p	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Breuer, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Bonham, p	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Totals		166	17	41	5	1	2	16	23	18	.247	135	55	2	.990

x—Ran for Dickey 8th inning second game.
xx—Batted for Murphy 9th inning second game; for Breuer 8th inning fourth game.

BROOKLYN	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	Pct.	PO	A	E	Pct.
Walker, rf	5	18	3	4	2	0	0	0	2	1	.222	14	0	0	1.000
Herman, 2b	4	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	.125	4	13	0	1.000
Coscarart, 2b	3	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	.000	7	5	0	1.000
Reiser, cf	5	20	4	4	1	1	1	3	1	6	.200	14	1	0	1.000
Camilli, 1b	5	18	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	6	.167	45	3	0	1.000
Medwick, lf	5	17	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	.235	8	0	0	1.000
Lavagetto, 3b	3	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	.100	2	1	0	1.000
Reese, ss	5	20	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	.200	13	14	2	.980
Owen, c	5	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	.167	20	4	1	.960
*Riggs, 3b	3	8	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	.250	1	2	0	1.000
Franks, c	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Davis, p	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Casey, p	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.500	0	2	0	1.000
**Wasdell, lf	3	5	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	.200	2	0	0	1.000
Allen, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Wyatt, p	2	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	.167	1	2	0	1.000
Fitzsimmons, p	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	2	0	1.000
French, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
***Galan	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
Higbe, p	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	0	1	0	1.000
Totals		159	11	29	7	2	1	11	14	21	.182	132	60	4	.980

*Batted for Owen 7th inning first game.
**Batted for Casey 7th inning first game; for Reese 9th inning fifth game.
***Batted for French 8th inning third game; for Coscarart 7th inning fifth game.

Pitching Records

New York

Pitcher	G	CG	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	WP	HB	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Ruffing	1	1	9	4	2	1	2	5	0	0	1	0	1.000	1.00
Russo	1	1	9	4	1	1	2	5	0	0	1	0	1.000	1.00
Bonham	1	1	9	4	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	1.000	1.00
Murphy	2	0	6	4	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1.000	0.00
Chandler	1	0	5	4	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	.000	3.60
Donald	1	0	4	6	4	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	.000	9.00
Breuer	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00

Brooklyn

Wyatt	2	2	18	15	5	5	10	14	1	0	1	1	.500	2.50
Davis	1	0	5⅓	6	3	3	2	3	1	0	0	1	.000	5.40
Casey	3	0	5⅓	9	5	5	2	2	1	0	0	2	.000	8.68
Fitzsimmons	1	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000	18.00
Allen	3	0	3⅔	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00
French	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00
Higbe	1	0	3⅓	6	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	.000	6.75

Composite Score by Innings

New York (A. L.)	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	—11
Brooklyn (N. L.)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—New York 10, Brooklyn 9. Stolen bases—Sturm, Rizzuto. Sacrifices—None. Double plays—Brooklyn (3): Reese, Herman and Camilli; Reese and Camilli; Owen and Riggs; Reese, Coscarart and Camilli; Herman, Reese and Camilli; New York (7): Gordon, Rizzuto and Sturm (4); Dickey and Gordon; Rolfe and Rizzuto; Rizzuto and Sturm. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 37; New York, 43. Hit by pitcher—By Allen 2 (Sturm, Henrich). Umpires—McGowan and Grieve (A. L.), Pinelli and Goetz (N. L.). Times of games—first, 2:00; second, 2:31; third, 2:22; fourth, 2:34; fifth, 2:13. Attendance by games—first, 66,840; second, 66,248; third, 33,100; fourth, 33,813; fifth, 34,072.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Landis Mr. Baseball

Brooklyn, Oct. 7

You will not find his name in the box score, yet he is more vital to the success of the World Series year after year than the rival managers and their strategies, the pitchers and hitters, or the umpires. With very little pomp and ceremony he comes around to make sure that the high standards of baseball are strictly maintained—that the game remains the national pastime with dignity and sportsmanship in the eyes of fandom's army.

Kenesaw Mountain Landis prefers to stay in the background, but one close to the scene often wonders how long the big leagues would continue to prosper without his guiding hand and firm command.

His Words Final

At a World Series, more than anywhere else, you become aware of the Landis power and influence on baseball. For example, if the weather is questionable he takes a cab out to the park, walks out onto the playing field, rubs his chin as he studies first the ground and then the sky, and either tells those present there will be a game, or there will not be, in a few crisp words. And those words are final.

The competing managers generally accompany the Commissioner on such occasions, but it is always he who makes the decision. He merely takes them along as a courtesy.

And so it goes at every important baseball affair. The Landis word is law. When the white-haired czar with the battered hat speaks, they all listen—with their mouths shut. There have been times when the major magnates disagreed, but their feeble protests always faded out long before the Judge entered the room.

Iron Contract

Baseball's respect for the Commissioner, of course, is unbounded. The game realizes that perhaps no other man could have led it out of the wilderness after that terrible Black Sox scandal. He has ruled wisely, always with the future of the pastime at heart. But he has also has had assistance—assistance from the most amazing contract in the history of professional sport. One critic called it the most unusual ever given a man by another group of men.

To give you a rough idea of how Landis stands, he could have announced early last week that the Yankees and Dodgers would not play in the current World Series. Instead, he could have named the Red Sox and Cardinals, the White Sox and Cubs, or even the Phillies and Senators. And, believe it or not, the Yanks and Dodgers would have been helpless, for the Commissioner's contract says that no one can take him to court in matters pertaining to baseball.

Any time baseball, or the big league owners, ever hesitated on a Landis ruling, the Judge merely got on his feet, pounded a fist on the table and shouted: "Remember, gentlemen, you made the rules, I didn't! I'm only here to enforce them! And that I shall do!"

You will recall that the ingenious Larry MacPhail tried to shift Brooklyn's games in this series to either Yankee Stadium or the Polo Grounds. Actually, Larry did not approach the Commissioner with the request. But he tossed the hint to the baseball writers and they printed the story, which amounts to the same thing. Then, after hearing that the Judge was not in favor, the Dodger front office boss dropped the matter—because he knew it was useless to buck him.

This series, with Brooklyn's dates played in the larger Stadium or Polo Grounds, probably would have shattered all existing attendance and receipts records. MacPhail knew this. So did Landis. But the Judge looked beyond dollars and cents, further realizing that the game would lose face if the rules and regulations were abandoned for the sake of extra cash.

When Landis retires, baseball had better look cautiously and wisely for Commissioner No. 2. In fact, baseball had best let Commissioner No. 1 select Commissioner No. 2.

U. of Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—Suggestion to young aspirants for the University of Illinois football team:

Tell Coach Bob Zuppke you want to play guard.

Only one candidate who won a letter at guard is listed on the roster, Joe Pawlowski, junior from East High, Aurora.

Bob Wallin, young giant from Rockford, subbed at guard and tackle last season but Zuppke plans to use him at tackle where his 210 pounds, on a 6-4 frame, are needed.

U. of Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — Among the 17 halfback candidates on Michigan's football squad is James J. Brown of St. Ignace, son of Senator Prentiss M. Brown. The latter also has as a son-in-law Forest Evashevski, who captained the Michigan eleven last year and who now is head football coach at Hamilton College.

Eleven States are represented on Michigan's 1941 football roster. Besides Michigan itself, which is the home of 36 members of the squad, the other 10 States and the number of players from each are: Illinois nine, Ohio six, Indiana three, Massachusetts three, Pennsylvania two, New York two, Nebraska, Minnesota, New Jersey and Wisconsin all one each.

Brooks Get Record Cut From Series

BROOKLYN, Oct. 7 (AP)—The World Series which ended yesterday was worth $5,917.31 to each member of the victorious New York Yankees and $4,808.00 to the regulars of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

The individual shares for the Books were the largest ever earned by a losing team and the Yankees cuts were the sixth largest ever paid a winning team.

The reason the Dodgers' shares were large was that they voted only a total of 26¼ shares and $6,000 in gratuities compared with 32½ shares and $6,000 in gratuities divided by the Yanks.

Not Announced

The split voted by the Brooklyn club on the last day of the season has never been announced, but The Associated Press learned that none of the players who were with the club in early and mid-season and then were released received any return whatsoever from the series.

Babe Phelps, the big fellow who was the Dodgers' regular catcher last year but who was in recurrent difficulties with them this season for not reporting to training camp and failing to accompany the team on a western trip, was one of those who received nothing from his mates.

Since Phelps was removed from the Brooklyn roster by Commissioner K. M. Landis, this action was not unexpected. But the Dodgers also passed over Alex Kampouris, who opened the season as their regular second baseman; pitcher Mace Brown, catcher Angelo Giuliani and others who spent a good part of the season with the club but were not around at the finish.

19 Full Shares

They voted full shares to 19 players who were around from May until October, full shares to Manager Durocher, two coaches and Traveling Secretary John McDonald, half shares to pitcher John Allen and bullpen catcher Ray Spencer; one-third shares to Larry French, Augie Galan and Tom Drake; a three-fourth share to trainer Charles Wilson and one-fourth shares to pitcher Ed Albosta and assistant trainer Kasper Lindstrom.

The cash awards by both the Yanks and Dodgers were to clubhouse employees, bat boys and and groundkeepers.

The division of the players' pool will not be official until Commissioner Landis approves the vote of the players.

Barons to Play Six Exhibition Hockey Games

CLEVELAND, O. (AP) — The Cleveland Barons, champions of the American Hockey League, will play six exhibition games before the season opens here on Oct. 29.

President Al Sutphin announced at the club's Windsor, Ont., training camp that the first exhibition contest would be played at Windsor Oct. 15 against the Pittsburgh Hornets, and the last in Cleveland on Oct. 25 against the Detroit Red Wings of the National League.

On Oct. 19 the Barons will play the Red Wings at Detroit; Oct. 21, Buffalo at Hamilton, Ont.; Oct. 23, Providence at Cornwall, Ont.; Oct. 24, Providence at Kingston, Ont.

Facts and Figures

By the Associated Press

Final Standings

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York (AL)	4	1	.800
Brooklyn (NL)	1	4	.200

First Game (At Yankee Stadium)

	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	6	0
New York	3	6	1

Davis, Casey (6), Allen (7) and Owen. Franks (7); Ruffing and Dickey.

Second Game (At Yankee Stadium)

	R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	6	2
New York	2	9	1

Wyatt and Owen; Chandler, Murphy (6) and Dickey, Rosar (9).

Third Game (At Ebbets Field)

	R	H	E
New York	2	8	0
Brooklyn	1	4	0

Russo and Dickey; Fitzsimmons, Casey (8); French (8); Allen (9) and Owen.

Fourth Game (At Ebbets Field)

	R	H	E
New York	7	12	0
Brooklyn	4	9	1

Donald, Breuer (4), Murphy (8) and Dickey; Higbe, French (4), Allen (5), Casey (5) and Owen.

Fifth Game (At Ebbets Field)

	R	H	E
New York	3	6	0
Brooklyn	1	4	1

Bonham and Dickey; Wyatt and Owen.

Figures for Fifth Game

Attendance (Paid)	34,072
Total Receipts	$161,921.00
Advisory Council's Share	34,288.11
Each Club's Share	34,408.21
Each League's Share	34,408.21

Figures for Five Games

Attendance (paid)	235,773
Total receipts	$1,007,762.00
Advisory council's share	151,165.60
Players' share	431,378.91
Each club's share	108,305.94
Each league's share	108,305.94
Winning players' share	181,179.14
Losing players' share	120,786.10

Amount divided among second, third and fourth place clubs in each league 120,413.07

Note—Figures do not include radio rights.

Auburn Lettermen

AUBURN, Ala.—Lettermen are available for every Auburn football position this season save left end. But one short of a complete eleven is about as far as the Tigers can go with monogram strength, since they have only 13 "A" wearers, eight linemen and five backs.

American Pro League

By the Associated Press

Football at Columbus, Ohio

Columbus Bulls 14, N. Y. Americans 0.

Ute Coach Finally Employs Trickery on the Gridiron

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 7 (AP)—Trickery came late for Utah University's football coach.

Once an exponent of gridiron muscle tactics, Mentor Ike J. Armstrong started his seventeenth season at Salt Lake City by outwitting his opponent and puzzling even the fans.

Time was when Armstrong-coached teams used only three or four plays—off-tackle smashes, end runs, center drives and periodic passes. But in those days even a mediocre repertoire was good enough to smother other Mountain States teams. In fact, during one stretch in the late twenties and early thirties, the Utes walked away with the conference championship five consecutive years. Utah utilized power plays only; trickery was a legend.

Lean Years Follow

But lean years followed the fat ones, so Armstrong began a slow process of molding his system to meet the changing style.

Gradually power plays gave way to laterals, spinners and an assortment of passes. Utah regained the Conference title in 1938, after a six-year lapse.

A brainy, streamlined squad brought Utah another Conference pennant last year, but it was not until 1941 that the gridiron metamorphosis was completed.

Armstrong, blessed with a smart but pony backfield, added the famed Stanford T formation to his already-puzzling single wing-back offense.

The first trial was successful, a 26-to-7 victory over Idaho University.

Button-Button

Fans agreed the Utes' play resembled the old fireside game of button-button-who's-got-the-button.

Armstrong lost half his 1940 lettermen through graduation, but those remaining are stars for the most part and the newcomers promise to develop into just what he needs to execute the new plays.

The first team:

Mac Speedie and Le Grande Gregory, ends; Floyd Spendlove and Merle Brown, tackles; Charles Hansen and Rey Jergensen, guards; Bert Davis, center; Huck Adelt, quarterback; Gay Adelt and Izzy Spector, halfbacks, and Woody Peterson, fullback.

All are experienced. Armstrong's main problem is replacements.

Plant Peonies Now

There is only one time of year to plant or transplant peonies, and that is in the fall; any time from mid-September until the ground freezes. And remember when you plant peonies that you are planting for many years to come, therefore it should be done most carefully.

First, choose a sunny location, for peonies will not give a good account of themselves elsewhere. Also, avoid planting too close to foundation walls or trees, as peony roots spread outward as well as downward and need plenty of room. Now for the actual job of planting.

Make ready the peony bed a week or more before you plan to set the roots, so that the soil will have a chance to settle. Dig to a depth of two feet and enrich with a well-balanced plant food, such as 5-8-7—mixing it well with the soil. Do not use manure with peonies, for it is apt to cause "black rot."

In setting the roots, make sure that the buds or "eyes"—there should be from three to five of these to a plant—are at least two inches below the surface and never more than three inches. This is very important—so much so in fact that some gardeners always use a measuring stick when planting peonies. And do not plant closer than three feet apart, firming the soil carefully around the roots with your fingers.

For the first winter a light mulch is desirable, since the roots will not have become thoroughly established, and alternate freezing and thawing may cause damage. This mulch should not be applied until after the ground is frozen. Mulching is not necessary after the first year.

Plenty of Water Needed

The only care necessary after the plants are established is to give them plenty of water, both before and after blooming, and fertilizer in spring and fall. An English gardener of many years' experience once said to me, "Give them bone meal in the fall and wood ashes in the spring." This I always do, working both in carefully around the roots.

Late in the fall, after the foliage has turned brown, cut close, very close, to the ground and burn. In the spring spray the plants with a bordeaux solution. All this to prevent bud rot, which is carried over from year to year.

When cutting the blossoms, it is well not to cut too low; always leave at least two leaf stalks on a stem, since the leaves store up food necessary to bud formation under ground. Also, peony foliage is attractive all through the season—always green and healthy and not subject to insect pests.

By taking thought at time of planting, it is possible to have peonies in bloom for six weeks or more. To make sure of this, you must plant early, mid-season, and late varieties. There are so many listed in each class that the novice may find it difficult to make a selection. I have found the following kinds most satisfactory over a long period of peony growing. Arranged as to class, they are:

Early:

Festiva Maxima—pure white with crimson fleck, very fragrant.

Mons. Jules Elie—deep pink, very large.

Richard Carvel—bright crimson, very early.

Mid-Season:

Felix Crousse—rich, rosy red.

Asa Gray—pale flesh.

Kelway's Glorious — pearly white.

Sarah Bernhardt — exquisite pink, large flowering.

Late:

Rubra superb—dark red, very fragrant.

Albert Crousse—light salmon pink.

Therese—pink with golden center, large.

Also, P. officinalis rubra, the old-fashioned "piney" of grandmother's garden, should be in every modern garden. The flowers are not large, to be sure, as compared with some of the newer varieties; but they are very fragrant and such a beautiful deep red in color. Plant it with white Iris florentina, and you will have a choice combination.

During recent years, the Japanese type of peony has become increasingly popular — deservedly so, it seems to me. This type is single flowered and when wide open, displaying a great cluster of golden stamens, reminds one of a huge anemone or water lily. Be sure to try a few for something distinct and lovely in your garden. Some good sorts are:

Alma—light pink.

Departing Sun—silver rose with creamy apricot center.

Mikado—rich crimson with yellow edge, very showy.

Fuyajo—deep mahongany red.

To keep peonies fresh for many days in the house, a few precautions should be followed. First, cut them when only half opened and in the early evening. Plunge the full length of the stems in a bucket of water, without crowding if possible. Set the container in the cellar or on the porch during the night. After being arranged for the house, they must be set out-of-doors in their own containers each night. You will find, if treated in this way, the blossoms will keep fresh much longer.

A useful garden calendar is being distributed for the convenience of 1942 gardeners by the British War Relief Society. The 10 by 12 inch calendar has the approval of the Garden Club of America and of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc. It may be purchased for $1 through any branch of the British War Relief Society.

Foreword is written by Richardson Wright, Editor of House and Garden, who remarks: "As gardeners we have a twofold role to play: to grow more of our own food and to maintain morale." The looseleaf pages provide ample space for notations. Hints on "what to do in your garden today" are printed on the days of the month. The information was compiled by members of the Four Counties Garden Club, the Garden Club of Philadelphia, the Garden Club of Wilmington, the Gardeners, the Planters Garden Club, the Weeders, and the West Chester Garden Club.

The calendar also contains

Miss Cornell and Shaw—Freedley Interviewed—Radio Prospects

'The Doctor's Dilemma' In a Brilliant Revival

By L. A. Sloper

The earlier Shaw is the best, so far as entertainment in the theater is concerned. The playwright's wit is as keen today as ever. If you doubt it, hear him in the prologue of the screen version of "Major Barbara." But 35 years ago, when "The Doctor's Dilemma" appeared, his garrulity had not yet got the better of his stage sense.

The play would not satisfy Scribe. It was not intended to. Its main purpose is, as always, to put over the paradoxical Shavian jests. But it is still a viable theater piece. Later, beginning in the period of "Back to Methuselah," the descent to the soap box began, and stage technique, never much respected by this practitioner, was discarded altogether.

"The Doctor's Dilemma," like the other plays of Shaw's Blue period, pokes fun at everything. Not only doctors, but artists, moral conventions, journalism, and, above all, the British public. Art is exalted. The medical profession gets a break in the lines of Sir Patrick Cullen. The attack on moral conventions is not an attack on morality. But journalism and the British public get no mercy at all.

* * *

Odd that Shaw should have failed to distinguish, in ridiculing his illiterate reporter in this play, between what the English call press men and journalists. For in the eighties and nineties in London there was a critic called George Bernard Shaw who was very literate indeed. His reviews are good reading today. True, they are concerned fully as much with the critic as with the presumptive subjects of his critiques. He did not change in that respect when he became a playwright. But illiterate is not the word even for Shaw the critic.

Miss Cornell has actually placed the playwright in her debt by her production of "The Doctor's Dilemma." It is really extraordinarily fine; beautifully set, cast, and directed. You often hear people speak of a "uniformly good" cast. Of course there is no such thing; or at least, in a long experience of playgoing, I have never encountered it. But this company comes the nearest to it within easy memory. Every part is well taken. Each of these players is doubtless restricted in range; but each has been carefully chosen to fit his part and since each is a practised performer, the result is surpassingly good.

Miss Cornell herself has taken what is, for a star, a small role; but it is a sympathetic role, and her personal charm, her practised technique, and her vibrant voice bring out all its qualities of beauty and emotion.

* * *

Colin Keith-Johnston has precisely the style for Sir Colenso, setting forth first the man's haughtiness, his perfect self-confidence, then his lapse into sentiment, and finally his realization of his own foolishness—which did not, however, deprive him of his self-esteem.

Bloomfield Bonington is one of the longest and "fattest" parts in the play, and Cecil Humphreys misses not a shade of its fatuousness. His reading of it goes right up to the line of farce without leaving the territory of comedy. His long speeches are made to seem short by his expert timing, change of pace, and variety of expression.

Clarence Derwent makes the smaller role of Dr. Schutzmacher of major importance by the subtlety and smoothness of his performance. His big opportunity comes in the second scene, where he helps Shaw poke fun at the English by contrasting them unfavorably with the Jews. This is a masterpiece of characterization.

Bramwell Fletcher makes the most of the scoundrelly and clever Dubedat, Whitford Kane is a delightful Sir Patrick, Ralph Forbes an amusing Walpole, and Barry Jones an appealing Blenkinsop. The minor parts are all well taken, and the sets, especially the river scene, are excellent. Mr. Shaw really ought to board a Clipper plane and come to see this production.

'The Doctor's Dilemma'

At the Shubert — Bernard Shaw's comedy in a revival presented by Katharine Cornell, staged by Guthrie McClintic, and provided with settings by Donald Oenslager and costumes by Motley. The cast includes the following:

Redpenny	Stanley Bell
Emmy	Alice Belmore Cliffe
Sir Colenso Ridgeon	Colin Keith-Johnston
Dr. Schutzmacher	Clarence Derwent
Sir Patrick Cullen	Whitford Kane
Mr. Cutler Walpole	Ralph Forbes
Sir Ralph Bloomfield Bonington	Cecil Humphreys
Dr. Blenkinsop	Barry Jones
Jennifer Dubedat	Katharine Cornell
Louis Dubedat	Bramwell Fletcher
Jennie Tinwell	Cina Malo
The Newspaper Man	Leslie Barrie
A Secretary	Gregory Peck

Vandamm

Katharine Cornell

Producer of "The Doctor's Dilemma," Shaw's play now to be seen in revival at the Shubert.

News of the Stage

"Junior Miss," a dramatization by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov of Sally Benson's New Yorker stories, is expected to come to Boston for a tryout engagement in November preparatory to opening in New York Thanksgiving week. Moss Hart will direct and Max Gordon will be the producer. Lenore Lonergan is the only member of the cast chosen thus far.

* * *

It now appears that next week will be without a theater opening on Broadway. This is caused by the postponement of Maxwell Anderson's "Candle in the Wind," starring Helen Hayes. The postponement is laid to the enormous popularity on the road of the Playwrights Company-Theater Guild production. The producers decided that the demand for tickets in Washington warranted holding the play two weeks instead of one at the National Theater there. The play will arrive at the Shubert Theater in New York on Oct. 22 instead of of Oct. 15.

* * *

"The Land Is Bright" has been chosen as the title of Edna Ferber's and George S. Kaufman's new play, which Max Gordon will present at the Music Box in New York on Oct. 28. The title is credited to a poem by Arthur Hugh Clough, quoted by Winston Churchill in a radiocast last spring.

* * *

Two plays closed Saturday night. They were "Mr. Big," at the Lyceum Theater and "Ghost for Sale," at Daly's. The latter was the first in a proposed series of stock company productions.

* * *

"Viva O'Brien" will open at the Majestic Theater in New York Thursday instead of Wednesday as was mistakenly announced Friday.

* * *

McKay Morris has been signed to play a featured role opposite Jane Cowl in "Ring Around Elizabeth," the comedy by Charl Armstrong which begins rehearsing this week under the direction of William Schorr. Raymond Sovey will design the settings.

* * *

Herman Shumlin's production of "Watch on the Rhine" has just begun its seventh month, at the Martin Beck Theater. Mr. Shumlin's other hit, "The Corn Is Green," starring Ethel Barrymore, at the Royale Theater, is now in its eleventh in New York.

* * *

Pauline Lord has been engaged by Alfred de Liagre, Jr., for Noel Langley's play, "The Mulberry Bush," previously called "The Walrus and the Carpenter."

News of the Screen

Eddie Albert, the character comedian, has been signed by RKO Radio for several feature pictures over a period of years.

* * *

Harold Lloyd, the film star who turned producer with "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," is to make another film, "My Favorite Spy," starring Kay Kyser. The M. Coates Webster story is in the comedy style popularized by Mr. Lloyd himself but is appropriate to the talents of the band leader. Mr. Kyser has already appeared in "That's Right, Your Wrong," "You'll Fine Out," and the soon-to-be-released "Playmates."

* * *

Glenn Ford has been selected for the title role in Columbia's film version of Jack London's "Martin Eden," which Sidney Salkow will direct, with Claire Trevor as one of two feminine leads.

* * *

Alexander Knox, who made his screen debut in "The Sea Wolf," has signed a contract with Warners. His first picture will be "Iceland Patrol," by Scott Darling and Erna Lazarus, which D. Ross Lederman will direct.

* * *

Paramount has just purchased "Frenchman's Creek," the new novel by Daphne DuMaurier.

Producer Makes Hits Seem Easy

By John Beaufort

New York

From his fifty-first floor office in Radio City, Vinton Freedley was making the serious business of producing Broadway musical hits sound effortless and gay, almost frivolous. Discreetly luxurious with raw wood paneling, Mr. Freedley's office resembled a modestly scaled Hollywood set for a Broadway producer's office. We were assured that, on a clear day, Mr. Freedley had a fine view of the Hudson. There was no disputing this because the fifty-first floor was at the moment floating in cloud isolated even from the street below.

Isolated, too, from the hurly-burly of Times Square, where the theater takes off its coat and rolls up its sleeves in pokey offices, musty audition rooms, and empty auditoriums. Mr. Freedley could roll up his sleeves when occasion demanded, as he undoubtedly did at one point or another in the production of "Lady Be Good," "Girl Crazy," "Funny Face," "Oh, Kay," "Leave It To Me," and (with Albert Lewis) "Cabin in the Sky," to mention a few of his hits.

At the moment, he was wearing a gray-ish herringbone suit, coat and all. He wore, besides, the unharried composure of a producer the day after his show has been declared a hit—not as it is on the point of being delivered to Boston for a first unwrapping.

"Let's Face It," as the new Freedley item is known, bears the distinction of being the first Broadway musical since the Selective Service Act in which the new draft army figures. Since it is a Freedley show, its producer did not have to pass a draft act to get his players. But he was forced to spend a week or so in Hollywood enlisting them. That was fun, also, to hear Mr. Freedley tell of it. He asked what could be more pleasant than reclining at the edge of a Beverly Hills swimming pool, holding auditions in the sun? Well, what could be? Rockefeller Center has a pool, too, but Mr. Rockefeller isn't known to encourage its use by his tenants as a casting office—except for seals and penguins.

Danny Kaye and Mary Jane Walsh are the only two principals Mr. Freedley hired in New York. Eve Arden, Benny Baker, and Sunny O'Dea are among the players brought on from Hollywood. "Why this talent searching in cinema land?" Mr. Freedley was asked.

"All the musical comedy people were out there when I was getting ready to do my show," he said. "It's always that way—a feast or a famine. Somebody makes a good musical film. Musicals sweep the studios. Westward go the singers and dancers. The musicals are not good. The public stays away. Hollywood decides that the public doesn't want musicals. No more musicals. Then somebody makes a good musical. . . ."

* * *

Having disposed of the casting situation, Mr. Freedley was asked about the nature of "Let's Face It."

He said that he had been reading an article in Variety about the "adoption" of selectees by American families in communities near the training centers. He fancied the idea, translated it into practical terms: three matrons whose husbands are away adopt three freshman soldiers.

He handed the idea over to Herbert and Dorthy Fields and took the trouble to clear "The Cradle Snatchers" because it had a vaguely similar idea and he didn't want any law suits. Mr. Freedley had a contract with Cole Porter to do "a musical." He told Mr. Porter this was it. He summoned Charles Walters to design the choregraphy; Harry Horner, the sets. John Harkrider, also fugitive in Hollywood, was brought back East by an assignment to plan the costumes. Edgar McGregor was signed to direct.

* * *

Without further ado and with no script up to then, Mr. Freedley set about casting the show. That, he said, has always been his way. With nothing on paper, he calls in prospective recruits, outlines the idea to them and engages them. Mr. Freedley thought that he was probably the only producer who makes a show out of his own idea, just as he is in a minority who raise the salaries of chorus members, wardrobe women, stage hands; as well as the more prominent participants when he has a hit.

"Good business," he said.

Otherwise, he is not an experimentalist.

"Experimentation in New York is a sure road to bankruptcy," he said, blaming the unions, as most producers do. He went on to say, however, that whereas he used to be able to produce musical shows on a formula—"a complicated arrangement by which so much time and such and such positions were allotted, respectively, to songs, comedy, dancing, romance, and so forth"—such a formula is no longer possible. Each show must now disclose its own particular needs of development.

Mr. Freedley felt, like many another, that the devastation being headlined daily means that audiences want to leave headlines out of the theater. The political satires and news-inspired musicals of a few years back are just as much out of fashion as the operettas which preceded them, he said. For all that, a show must still be fresh and topical. As witness "Let's Face It" and the draft army.

* * *

So far as that goes, Mr. Freedley didn't see any reason for narrowing the season to one of escapist theater. He agreed that there would be a greater amount of producing this year but felt that any prospective theater boom would not carry inferior shows. "They'll fold just as they always have," he said, adding, "Even the war situation does not alter the fact that, provided it is good enough, a play can be about anything. I would like to see another 'Journey's End' come along."

In the meantime, Mr. Freedley is busy having fun at the career which really began in Harvard with Hasty Pudding shows prior to his graduation in 1914. It is a career which was interrupted by a parental wish that he study law and which has included an apprenticeship served in all branches of the theater from orchestra pit to the fly galleries.

From the time that his first show, "Lady Be Good," was a hit, Mr. Freedley has been important to the festal side of the theater and to forwarding the careers of many of its players, including Bert Lahr, Ethel Merman, and Ginger Rogers.

"Let's Face It," he thought, would be "the smartest show I've ever done in looks."

What about swimming pools?

"No swimming pools," said Mr. Freedley.

Phyfe

Cole Porter

Composer for Vinton Freedley's musical, "Let's Face It."

NBC

Dimitri Mitropoulos

Conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, who is to inaugurate the new Tuesday evening winter concert series of the NBC Symphony Orchestra, tonight, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Star Programs Returning To Air Networks

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The return of such popular network programs as George Burns and Gracie Allen, the NBC Symphony Concerts, "Meet Mr. Meek," "Big Town" dramas, the "March of Time" and "Gangbusters" is set currently for this mid-week.

Anothes of Columbia's musicales is set for a premiere during this period, as are the debuts of a new popular singer, a new afternoon commentator on current events from Mutual's Washington outlet, and a new pair of married sleuths from the Park Avenue area who operate in much the same vein as the popular pair from the "Thin Man" stories.

Dimitri Mitropoulos has chosen a program of Beethoven and Mozart to open the NBC concert series; the Cincinnati Conservatory also inaugurates its new season with the same composers; the Philadelphia Orchestra concert, now to be heard at length without World Series interruptions, offers Dvořák items in honor of the Czech's centenary.

Tonight

New Seasons

George Burns and Gracie Allen, with Bill Goodwin as new comedy foil; a new tenor discovery, Jimmy Cash; and Paul Whiteman and his new orchestra; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Inaugural concert of fifth season of NBC Symphony Orchestra with Dimitri Mitropoulos, conductor of the Minneapolis Orchestra, directing the first of two concerts: Beethoven Symphony No. 4, in B Flat Major, and Haydn's Symphony No. 80, in D Minor, have been chosen by Mr. Mitropoulos; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Speakers

Representative Hamilton Fish, N. Y., on "Congress Alone Can Declare War," from Washington, D. C.; MBS-WAAB, 9:15.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, to read message of President Roosevelt at World Trade Dinner of National Foreign Trade Council's 28th convention; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Defense Variety

Second NBC "Treasury Hour" to offer a special skit by Bill Stern, NBC sportscaster; one of the rare guest appearances of "Amos 'n' Andy"; Gene Autry singing cowboy ballads; Frank Parker in songs; a pickup of the test of guns from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.; and regular talent, including Barry Wood, and Leonard Joy's Orchestra; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Wednesday

Speakers

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, before National Council of Camp Fire Girls, in Detroit, Mich.; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:45.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, on "Keep America's Record Straight"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Premiere

"Songs of the Centuries," afternoon musicale, one of a series just inaugurated by CBS, with familiar songs by Strauss, Grieg, Sinding, Chausson, and Tchaikovsky, sung by Maria Maximovitch, soprano, with Columbia Concert Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conducting; CBS-WEEI, 4.

New Seasons

"Meet Mr. Meek," with Frank Readick as the "timid soul" who generally manages to best his bossy wife, Agatha (Adelaide Klein), his brother-in-law, Louie (Jack Smart); Peggy, Mr. Meek's daughter (Marjorie Davies) is on his side; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

"Big Town," stories of a crusading metropolitan newspaper with Edward G. Robinson as Steve Wilson and Ona Munson as Lorelei Kilbourne, society editor; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Variety program, with Ilka Chase, mistress of ceremonies; special guests, Ray Bolger and John Buckmaster; Yvette, songs; and Vaughn Monroe's Orchestra, now heard on NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Popular Music

Adrian Rollini, jazz vibraphonist, and "Dr." Sharon Pease, "Downbeat" columnist, to be guests of the Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Thursday

Premiere

Jerry Wayne, baritone, in popular romantic ballads, with Walter Gross's Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 3:15.

"The March of Time," dramatizations of the headline news of the week, with an occasional dip into the past when required; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

New Season

Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Orchestra, Alexander Von Kreisler, conducting, in a program of Beethoven's "Prometheus" Overture and Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony in D Major; CBS-WEEI, 4.

Variety

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Duke Ellington and Royal Canadian Air Force cadet to be special guests of "Music Hall"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Joan Davis and Mischa Auer of films to be guests of Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

NBC to complete its "Good Neighbors" tour with a dramatization of the history, culture and musical background of Haiti; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Osa Johnson to Speak, Film to Be Shown Oct. 17

Osa Johnson, woman explorer, will make a personal appearance in Boston with the showing of the jungle film, "African Paradise," Friday evening, Oct. 17, at 8:30 p. m. in Symphony Hall.

"African Paradise" tells the story of Osa and Martin Johnson's four-year stay in the African jungle, where their only neighbors for one hundred miles around were elephants and other big game. The film represents a continuation of the work the Johnsons began together, filming the world's wild life, both animal and human. Mrs. Johnson, now carrying on alone, has made three motion pictures since her husband passed on and will make another African safari when the war is over.

The firm is being shown in Boston under the auspices of the Museum Aid Association of the Children's Museum.

Pittsfield Concerts

Through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, two concerts will be given by the Berkshire String Quartet at the Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield's Public Library, on the evenings of Oct. 18 and 19.

Francesco Malipiero's "Rispetti e Strambotti" and Alexandre Tansman's "Triptyque," both dedicated to Mrs. Coolidge, will be performed, together with Quartets by Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven (Opus 135) and Debussy.

The members of the Berkshire String Quartet are: Hugo Kortschak and Nathan Gottschalk, violins; Kurt Frederick, viola, and Emmeran Stoeber, violoncello.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
OPENING CONCERTS
FRI. OCT. 10 at 2:30
SAT. OCT. 11 at 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR • Next Week-Seats Thurs.
JOHN C. WILSON presents
CLIFTON WEBB • PEGGY WOOD
LEONORA CORBETT • MILDRED NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
An Improbable Farce by
NOEL COWARD
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED.-SAT. MATS. 55c-$2.20

COLONIAL • Oct. 9 • Seats Now
Mats. Wed. and Sat.
VINTON FREEDLEY'S New Musical Comedy
LET'S FACE IT!
By DOROTHY and HERBERT FIELDS
DANNY KAYE ★ EVE ARDEN
BENNY BAKER ★ MARY JANE WALSH ★ EDITH MEISER ★ VIVIAN VANCE
COLE PORTER SONGS

SHUBERT • TONIGHT, 8:30. MAT. TOM'W
KATHARINE CORNELL
presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
EVES. 1.10-3.30; WED.-SAT. MATS. 1.10-2.75

OPERA HOUSE Tonight, 8:30—Mat. Tom'w
Seats Also On Sale at Majestic Theatre
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
The Most Tuneful of all Operettas
The STUDENT PRINCE
With the Famous Singing Male Chorus
Eves.: 50c to $2.20; Wed. Mat., 50c to $1.10; Sat. Mat., 50c to $1.65.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. and 6th Ave.
Deanna DURBIN
Charles LAUGHTON
"IT STARTED WITH EVE"
ON GREAT STAGE: "Dreams"—Russell Markert's revue with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and specialities. Symphony Orchestra under direction of Erno Rapee.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

TYRONE POWER BETTY GRABLE
'A YANK IN THE R.A.F.'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
3rd WEEK
SONJA HENIE
JOHN PAYNE
Sun Valley Serenade
GLENN MILLER and his ORCHESTRA
Milton Berle-Lynn Bari-Joan Davis-Nicholas Brothers
PLUS 2nd FEATURE
GAY FALCON
SANDERS • BARRIE
Extra!
"NORWAY in REVOLT"
MARCH of TIME

LOEW'S STATE
KEN. 3666
THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
LIB. 3491
and ORPHEUM

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
Franchot Tone • Carol Bruce
"THIS WOMAN IS MINE"
Plus "Free and Easy"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Tyrone Power • Betty Grable
"A YANK IN THE R. A. F."
Plus "Charlie Chan in Rio"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune
50c, $1, $1.50, Plus Tax—No Higher
SECOND EDITION of the Sensational Musical Ice-travaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
at America's Only Ice Theatre
Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center, CO. 5-5474
Evgs. except Monday. Mats. Sun., Wed. & Sat., 2:40. 501 Seats for Every Perf., 50c. Evgs. at 8:40.

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 200 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway Clr. 6-5760
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40
Mail orders promptly filled

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lucas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Opera House—
"The Student Prince," presented by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace" with Laura Hope Crewes, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"The Doctor's Dilemma," by Bernard Shaw, Starring Katharine Cornell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:05, 5:30, 8:55. "Private Nurse," Brenda Marshall and Jane Darwell. 4:20, 7:45.

Fenway—
"This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone, John Carroll, and Walter Brennan. 12:30, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Free and Easy," Robert Cummings and Ruth Hussey. 11:35 a. m., 12:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35. "Carmen Amaya," 11:35 a. m., 12:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. "The Gray Falcon," George Sanders. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "March of Time." 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

Kenmore—
"Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. 1:05, 4:40, 8:05. "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. 2:45, 6:10, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power, Betty Grable. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:20.

Modern—
"Hold Back the Dawn." 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich for President." 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. 9:30, 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan." 11:25, 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone, John Carroll and Walter Brennan. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45. "Free and Easy," Robert Cummings and Ruth Hussey. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:50, 8:45.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Badlands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford and Robert Stack. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:10, 7:15, 10:10. Stage Show, 11:50 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Your Last Act," "Music Quiz," "Travel —New Bedford, Mass.," "Gay's Lion Farm," "Proof of the Pudding," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Ted Lewis and Band," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan." 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—
"People of Tobacco Road," "Pete Smith Comedy," "Radio City," "What's Lacrosse?" "Haiti," "Barrymore at Home," Disney cartoon and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Pittsburgh Kid." 9:40 a. m., 12:53, 4:06, 7, 10. "Algiers," Charles Boyer, 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Virginia," Sterling Hayden and Madeleine Carroll. 10 a. m., 1:55, 5:55, 10. "His Girl Friday," Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 9 a. m., 12:05, 4:10, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyman. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Carson. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Dive Bomber," Fred MacMurray and Errol Flynn. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

Regent: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "South of Panama," Roger Pryor and Virginia Vale. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Knockout." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Carson. 3:26, 9:36. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 3:45, 6:45, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "San Antonio Rose," Robert Paige. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:44, 9:40.

Cleveland Circle: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Bad Men of Missouri," Wayne Morris and Jane Wyman. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson 2 and 8.

University: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Carson and Walter Pidgeon. 3, 6:15, 8:45. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. "The Great Commandment." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Two in a Taxi," Anita Louise and R. Hayden. "The Great Swindle," Jack Holt. 2, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 1:54, 7:54. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 3:25, 9:35.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 2:45, 8:18. "Cracked Nuts," Mischa Auer and Una Merkel. 1:37, 7:10, 10:00.

Park: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Sweethearts of the Campus," Ruby Keeler and Ozzie Nelson. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers, "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Manpower," Marlene Dietrich, Edward G. Robinson and George Raft. 3:04, 9:19. "Tight Shoes." 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Cracked Nuts," Mischa Auer and Una Merkel. "Citadel of Crime," Robert Armstrong. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 2:30 and 8:15. "Affectionately Yours," Dennis Morgan. 4, 9:45.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Kentucky Moonshine," Ritz Bros. "Submarine Patrol." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: Short Subjects. 1:40, 4:45, 7:50. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn, Fred MacMurray and Ralph Bellamy. 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Mystic: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. 1:55, 8. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:30, 9:35.

Maplewood: "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable and Don Ameche. 3:08, 8:18. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Rochelle Hudson. 1:55, 7, 9:54.

Orpheum: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter. 1:45, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 3:25, 7, 9:45. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts. 2:25, 8:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 6:16, 9:21.

MEDFORD — Fellway: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 3, 9. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:50, 7:50.

Medford: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "The Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy. 2, Evenings 6:45.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 3:10, 9:10. "Kisses for Breakfast." 1:50, 7:50.

NATICK—Colonial: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 3:25, 9:25. "Flying Blind." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings." 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage From Hong Kong." 1 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts.

Strand: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage from Hong Kong."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray, 2:08, 8:08. "Passage from Hong Kong," Lucille Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 4:28, 10:28.

Revere: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 3:17, 9:17. "Passage from Hong Kong." 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Secret Evidence," Marjorie Reynolds. Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Capitol and Ball Square: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Till Walt for You." 2 and 8.

Central: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Devil Dogs of the Air," "They Met in Argentina." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady From Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Manpower," George Raft and Edward G. Robinson. "West Point Widow." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Accent on Love," Robert Montgomery. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Shining Victory." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers and Nancy Kelly. 2:09, 7:45. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:40, 9:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. "Three Sons o' Guns." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Tight Shoes," John Howard. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. "Bachelor Daddy." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Fighting 69th," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Babes in Arms," Mickey Rooney. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Moon Over Miami," Alice Faye, Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "Raffles," David Niven and Olivia de Havilland. Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 3:33, 8:13. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. 2:18, 6:30, 9:48.

Commerce and Finance

Committee Delay on Price Control May Cause Congress to Act

Business and Industry

SEC Puts End To Multiple Trading Ban

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission, in the first action of its kind, has amended the constitution of the New York Stock Exchange to prevent the Exchange from banning so-called "multiple trading" in odd lots.

The Stock Exchange some time ago moved to prevent its members from dealing for their own account on another exchange in securities listed on the New York Exchange.

May Harm Small Exchanges

The Commission said this rule would injure securities exchanges in 15 other cities and also harm the investing public. It ordered the New York Exchange's constitution altered so that no such action could be taken with regard to transactions in "odd lots," which are blocks of less than 100 shares of a security. Most business on the New York Exchange is done in units of 100 shares, but on the smaller exchanges the bulk of the business is in smaller lots.

The action of requiring a change in the constitution was the first use of this power by the Commission since it was granted by Congress in 1934. Heretofore, the Commission has succeeded in getting the New York Exchange to make constitutional changes upon request.

The Commission action followed prolonged hearings in which representatives of the small exchanges protested that the New York action might put them out of business or restrict their activities seriously. These exchanges are located in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, St. Louis, Spokane, Washington, Salt Lake City, and Washington.

Sees Public Losing

The Commission said it might cost the public more money to buy and sell securities if all transactions had to be placed on the New York Exchange, and the loss of local stock markets might make it difficult to trade securities of local industries.

"For many years," the Commission said, "the regional exchanges and the market facilities which they maintain have been important factors in the financial lives of their communities. They have lent vitality to such communities by facilitating the financing of local enterprises and by providing a seasoning mechanism for the securities issued for expanding companies, thus assisting them to attain financial stability."

The Commission explained that some of the local exchanges would find it difficult to maintain the market in local securities if they did not also have activity in some of the better-known issues which are traded primarily on the New York Exchange.

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Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1

Brokerage Partner

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John Small

Who has become a partner in charge of municipal bond department of Content, Hano & Co., new general brokerage house established by a merger of Content, Zuckerman & Co., New York City, and Hano & Co. Philadelphia. The merger became effective Oct. 1. The new firm will maintain offices in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

OPM Ready to Ban 'Brightwork' on Cars After December 1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Automobile makers would be forbidden to use chromium, nickel plate and copper "brightwork" on new model cars after December 1, under an order which awaited the signature today of OPM Director William S. Knudsen.

Civilian Supply and Priorities officials of OPM were represented as chagrined at the appearance on new cars of gleaming bumpers and shiny trim despite a request to motor makers last month that they refrain voluntarily from using strategic metals for fancy gadgets.

The request was made at the September meeting which resulted in a 48.4 per cent cut in the schedule of automobile and light truck production for December. Manufacturers were notified that a formal request to limit "brightwork" would be made later.

The finery which appeared on the new models prompted officials to draft, instead of a request, a limitation order specifying complete elimination of brightwork, civilian supply officials said. The order was subject to revision, however, until signed by Mr. Knudsen and Priorities Director Donald M. Nelson, and approved by the OPM council.

C. S. Herrman Named N.E. Power Chairman

Carl S. Herrmann has been elected chairman of the board of the New England Power Association. Formerly he was president of the association. Mr. Herrmann succeeds Frank D. Comerford, President of Boston Edison Co., who resigned as chairman on June 1, 1941.

Irwin L. Moore has been elected to succeed Mr. Herrmann as president. Mr. Moore has been an official of International Paper & Power Co., International Hydro-Electric System and other companies affiliated with New England Power for the last 21 years.

Henry I. Harriman, who has been vice-chairman of the board for a number of years, will continue in that capacity.

Royal Typewriter Earns $9.19

NEW YORK (AP)—Royal Typewriter Co., Inc., and domestic subsidiary reported net profit for the fiscal year ended July 31 of $2,732,852, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $9.19 a share on common stock, compared with $2,387,753 or $7.90 a share in the preceding year. The tax provision for the recent period was $2,428,558 against $1,116,302 in the preceding year.

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The FINANCIAL WORLD

21-CM West Street New York, N. Y.

Power Expert Urges End Of U. S. Isolation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—After the present war, the United States must change its policy of economic isolation and England must move from imperialism to internationalism, James S. Carson, Vice-President of the American and Foreign Power Company, declared in an address before the twenty-eighth National Foreign Trade Convention at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today.

"It is perhaps not an overstatement to say that never in our existence as an independent nation, has the need for a correct understanding of the economic fundamentals of international trade meant so much for all of our people," Mr. Carson told an educational session of the convention. "We are in the midst of a world revolution which is pushing us into a new era. We believe we have no choice. We contend that the days of self-sufficiency are over.

"Economic isolationism is dead. Perhaps the hope for the new world to come after the war lies with the English-speaking people. We do not mean a selfish Anglo-American political alliance. We speak of world economics. We mean England must move from imperialism to true internationalism, and we of the United States must move from a position of isolationism to internationalism."

Mr. Carson announced the formation of a country-wide organization, a branch of the National Foreign Trade Council which is sponsoring the convention, for the spread of economic education. The Central Executive Committee of the new organization, which will operate from the offices of the Council, at 26 Beaver Street, New York City, includes educators and businessmen in cities and ports of the United States.

Declaring that the new group would appeal directly to the common man, he denounced "pressure group politics" as represented by lobbies in legislative branches of Federal and State Governments, declaring they were "as grave a threat to the stability of our Republic as are such systems as Nazi-ism, Fascism, and Communism."

At the Americas' luncheon session, H. H. Pike, Jr., Vice-President of H. H. Pike & Co., saw the Caribbean area as America's proving ground for the Atlantic Declaration of President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister.

"The question all good Americans must seriously face is whether this Declaration is something which is to be filed away for future reference or whether it is to be adopted now as a dynamic force in the fight against totalitarianism," Mr. Pike said. "Certainly it cannot become an instrument of our national policy unless and until the people of the United States act to put these principles into force. It seems to me that the Caribbean area offers a splendid opportunity for use as the proving ground of America's part in making these principles live in the new world order."

Prof. Henry Gratton Doyle, Dean of Columbian College and Professor of Romance Languages at the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., declared that in dealings with other nations, Americans must learn to use foreign languages, especially Spanish and Portuguese, as a "primary, essential, indispensable tool."

"To refuse to face this fundamental fact, to fall back on 'let 'em learn English,' or other evasions, is plain dumb—or worse . . ." Professor Doyle asserted. "Languages are not the whole story, but they are fundamental, essential and indispensable in any intelligently conceived program of inter-American co-operation."

Other sessions of the convention today dealt with foreign credit, collection and exchange and import problems. There was general agreement that in spite of the war, generally favorable trade relations have been maintained by the United States with South and Central American and Caribbean Republics.

Among speakers at the sessions were P. M. Haight, Secretary-Treasurer of the International General Electric Company; Kenneth H. Campbell, Manager of the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau; Charles T. Riotte, President of M. J. Corbett & Co.; Morris S. Rosenthal, Vice-President, Stein Hall & Co., and William R. Strelow, Second Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company, all of New York.

Proceedings of the America's luncheon were broadcast over the short wave facilities of station WRUL, of the World-Wide Broadcasting Foundation, Boston, Mass.

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Public Irked by House Delay In Effectuating Price Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—For two months and three days the House Committee on Banking and Currency has been considering the Henderson Bill to curb advancing prices while signs of price advances are all about.

The butcher, baker and grocer have been crossing out old prices and putting newer and higher prices in their windows but the Steagall Banking Committee is still considering whether to try to curb the situation, and has not yet reached a final formula, after relaxing for a month in the process of its protracted hearings, to take a vacation back home.

Recent events, however, cumulatively shows the urgency of the situation.

Deplore Committee's Delay

In most emphatic language Miss Harriet Elliott, Associate OPM Administrator, urgently backing the Henderson Bill, declared yesterday that "nothing that can be done now can prevent your cost of living rising in the next few months."

Dr. Mildred B. Northrop, associate professor of economics, Bryn Mawr, representing the American Association of University Women, with 72,000 members in 900 local branches appearing before the Steagall Committee, backed the present bill and once more told of how anxious wives and mothers who do most of the family purchasing are watching the price tags rise higher and higher in the meat market and the department store even while the House Committee leisurely takes its time: Prices are soaring, she reported, "from Johnny's shoes to the baby's milk." Urging "immediate passage without modification," Dr. Northrop warned the sluggish committee that "immediate, quick action" is of major importance on the bill.

This was not the only indication of impatience. A member of the committee, Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee, not waiting for the body to make up its mind after its more than two months' delay, yesterday introduced in Congress a bill to implement the "Baruch plan" for price control, that goes much farther than the Administration-Henderson program. The Baruch plan would take a specific day in the past and then, in effect, fix a price ceiling based on that period for goods and services and wages, whereas the Henderson bill would omit wages and place no ceiling on farm prices till they were well over parity. The Gore-Baruch plan would control both, and slap down limits on rents to boot.

Congress May Take Hand

Today Bernard M. Baruch, World War chairman of the War Industries Board, publicly approved the Gore program introduced as two bills yesterday. Mr. Gore conferred with Mr. Baruch before introducing his measures. Thus the situation is created of a committee being abandoned by some of its own members, who are urging much stronger measures than it is doubtfully debating.

As the situtaion is shaping now, with signs coming in from all over the country of advancing prices, and evidence that the man in the street (and particularly his wife at home) are getting thoroughly roused, it looks as though the matter would be automatically taken out of the hands of the committee by force of events, and plunged into Congress. The committee hopes to complete its protracted hearings shortly, but whatever report it makes now is apt to be superseded by the drive of the Administration for the Henderson Bill, and the counter drive of the Baruch-plan supporters for the more stringent bill on the floor of the House.

Just why the Steagall committee has taken so long is a matter of speculation. It has been charged, and denied, that an actual filibuster is in progress. It is evident from questions that the committee is badly divided. There is a strong farm group that is basking in the rising farm prices and is glad to delay a curb. Chairman Steagall shows sympathy with this group. It is also opposed to a ceiling on farm prices, if wages are not controlled.

8 P. C. Profit Limit

Another strong element, particularly at the start, was fearful of new Administration authority, and distrusted Leon Henderson. Mixed with this group are isolationists, who have opposed the bulk of the New Deal's emergency legislation. Then again, it must be admitted that the problem is exceptionally complex and difficult.

But the protracted cross-examination of Mr. Henderson almost broke all records, and the long month's holiday while all the prices of the family bread-basket were soaring is one of the best symptoms evident of a sluggish attitude toward much of New Deal legislation by Congress.

One section of the Gore-Baruch program would seize all profits in excess of 8 per cent of the cost of performing a national defense contract for the Government. It would put, too, a ceiling on all dwelling rents in places of 10,000 or more population.

C. I. O. Hits Wage Control

Meanwhile today the House committee continued its leisurely examination of Ralph Hetzel, C. I. O. economic director, with no more limitation put on the scope or nature of questions than has characterized its past hearings. Only about half the committee was present. Testimony originally planned by the National Association of Manufacturers was postponed till tomorrow.

Mr. Hetzel strongly opposed inclusion of wage controls in any price control bill, and read a statement from Philip Murray, C. I. O. head. Labor should not be coerced to accept fixed wages by Government, he declared. The Administration has, in effect, supported this view, taking the position that the attempt to fix wages by law would involve a legislative ban against strikes, which would be difficult, or impossible to enforce.

Characteristic of a line of questioning were interrogations by Representative Frederick C. Smith (R) of Ohio, who pressed Mr. Hetzel as to whether the United States is not now following "the pattern pretty closely of Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin?" Mr. Hetzel declined to comment.

In a national radio address last night, Mr. Henderson offered figures showing prices are skyrocketing. Farm prices have risen 43 per cent in two years. "Even more frightening" than the sharp advances of these and other articles, Mr. Henderson said, is the fact that the advances have been gathering momentum rapidly.

Much of the warning in Mr. Henderson's radio address was contained in his detailed, but hitherto ineffective, testimony before the House committee.

Commerce Department Offers New Defense Business Field Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Department of Commerce is trying something new in the way of "store-door delivery." Through its Field Service, its facilities are being expanded to help disseminate the wealth of useful business information at its command to business folk who haven't the time to write for it or "go and get it."

Established years ago as a two-way channel between business and government, the Field Service has shifted its work as the needs of business have changed, according to Under Secretary of Commerce Wayne C. Taylor. During the period when the country was building up its foreign trade, particular attention was given to aiding exporters and importers. Now the work has been adjusted to meet also the present needs of business related to national defense.

In order to get this information into the hands of those who need it—the business men and women who are wrestling with policy and operating problems connected with the defense program—the Department is working out plans for a more centralized setup and more efficient distribution of its stores of facts.

As a step in the direction of centralization and speed, the 31 field offices of the Department have been regrouped into 12 regions, coextensive in area with the Federal Reserve Bank regions, with offices in each of the Federal Reserve cities. In addition to an experienced manager, each regional office has one or more commercial agents who are familiar with local business problems and departmental services. Besides these, 12 regional business consultants have been in intensive training in Washington since last June, preparatory to assignment to the regional offices.

The men now in training have been selected for their judgment, experience and ability to co-operate with business men, and when they complete their period of instruction in the operations of the Department, they will be, according to Mr. Taylor, among the best informed people in Government service on the operation of Federal departments in Washington dealing with business.

The three main functions of the regional business consultants will be as follows:

(1.) To make available to business executives, editors, and trade association officials all the information they have gained in Washington.

(2.) To present to Washington the attitudes of business men who have to meet the pay rolls of the country.

(3.) To report periodically on business conditions in their regions and encourage the study of industrial and commercial problems both by private enterprise and the university schools of business and departments of economics throughout the country.

Prices for Rayon Yarns Increased

NEW YORK (AP) — Celanese Corp. of America announced price increases for rayon yarns, effective immediately for November delivery, ranging from 3 to 5 cents a pound.

The new price schedule for twists, cones and spools, ranged from $1.08 a pound for the very fine 45 denier, 13-filament yarn down to 57 cents a pound for the coarser 300 denier, 80-filament yarn. Skein prices were from 5 to 10 cents a pound more, and tinted hosiery cones were 5 cents a pound additional.

Neisner Sales Up 22.6 P. C.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Net sales of Neisner Brothers Inc., variety chain company, were $2,004,981 in September, 22.6 per cent over the $1,667,561 in the like 1940 month, Joseph M. Neisner, President, reported. For the nine month period, the net sales were $16,968,014 against $14,771,821 in the corresponding period last year, a gain of 14.9 per cent.

U. S. Bureau Sees Further Rise in Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—A warning that "inflationary tendencies" had already appeared in prices of some commodities was sounded in a survey by government economists.

"This is a time when only the uninformed are 'positive' about anything concerning prices," the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said in forecasting that the "general level of prices" was expected to advance during the next 12 months.

The warning was included in a survey of economic conditions made for the benefit of the cotton industry and cotton farmers.

Reasons for Rise

The government experts said that gains in prices of many commodities could be attributed "to developments such as the rise of industrial activity and consumer incomes, actual and anticipated shortages of some industrial goods, increased government loan values on basic farm products, the food-for-defense program, and higher costs of importing many important raw materials obtained from abroad."

However, the economists said that some recent price advances were of a "different character" and appeared to be "largely a result of speculative activity based on the increasingly widespread belief among businessmen and consumers that prices will rise sharply during this war as in past ones."

Such price jumps, the report added, were "characteristic of a general inflationary upswing of prices which many observers have been expecting. When prices of many commodities begin to rise sharply without normal reference to changes in consumer demand or supply conditions, prices of individual commodities go up merely because other prices are going up."

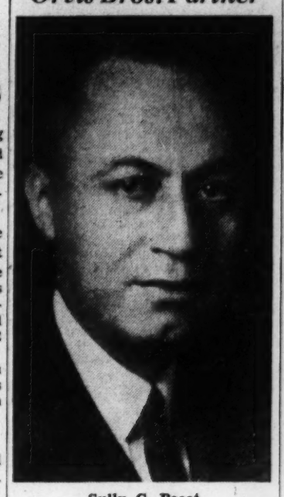
Cotton Nearly Doubled

The bureau noted that cotton prices had nearly doubled during the last year and that domestic consumption in August and September, first two months of the current cotton season, were at record-breaking levels. Despite a relatively short crop, cotton farmers were said to appear assured of the best incomes in more than a decade.

The government economists said cotton exports probably would continue at low levels similar to those of the last season, when the 1,100,000 bales sold outside this country was the lowest export total since the Civil War period.

They also called attention to the more than 10,000,000 bales of old stock now held under government loans or owned by the government and said that the increased domestic consumption would make only a small dent in this.

Orvis Bros. Partner



Sully C. Pecot

Elected a general partner of Orvis Bros. & Co. Mr. Pecot formerly was a partner of Fenner & Beane, specializing in commodities and branch office management.

Plan to Lift Scrap Ceiling Prices Denied

WASHINGTON (AP) — Price Administrator Leon Henderson charged that "certain members" of the iron and steel scrap trade had spread false rumors of an impending increase in scrap ceiling prices.

Mr. Henderson denied that any lifting of the ceiling was in prospect or that he planned to eliminate certain grades of scrap covered by the price schedule so that higher ceiling prices would be allowed for those types.

The effect of these "deliberately inspired" rumors, Mr. Henderson said, was to influence dealers to refrain from collecting and selling scrap in normal quantities in the belief that they would profit by waiting for higher prices.

"With the stage thus set, stories begin to appear blaming the interruption in supply on the 'inadequate' prices allowed by the OPA scrap schedule, accompanied by widespread demands that the ceiling be raised to relieve the situation," Mr. Henderson said.

"The maximum prices established in the iron and steel scrap schedule are ample to bring out all scrap available. No increases in the general price level are warranted and none will be made. Neither will the schedule's grade definitions be changed.

"Those dealers who are hoarding scrap in anticipation of higher prices may find themselves in an uncomfortable situation if their actions continue to hinder the progress of the defense effort."

Competitive Bidding Called Detrimental

CHICAGO (AP)—President Emmett F. Connely of the Investment Bankers Association of America declared the new SEC regulation requiring competitive bidding for public utility securities was "a ruling not in the public interest."

Thousands of small investors are being deprived of the opportunity to hold high grade investment securities through this Securities and Exchange Commission rule, Mr. Connely added in a speech prepared for the 36th annual meeting of the American Life Convention.

He characterized the recent sale of a $90,000,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Company bond issue to three big insurance companies as "a great mistake" and said "I think it was a short-sighted policy on the part of the insurance companies."

Recent history abroad, Mr. Connely, a Detroit investment banker, said, "is adequate proof that when private investment banking is eliminated private enterprise dies."

Mr. Connely referred to the purchase by one insurance company of an entire issue of New York State Gas & Electric bonds and said:

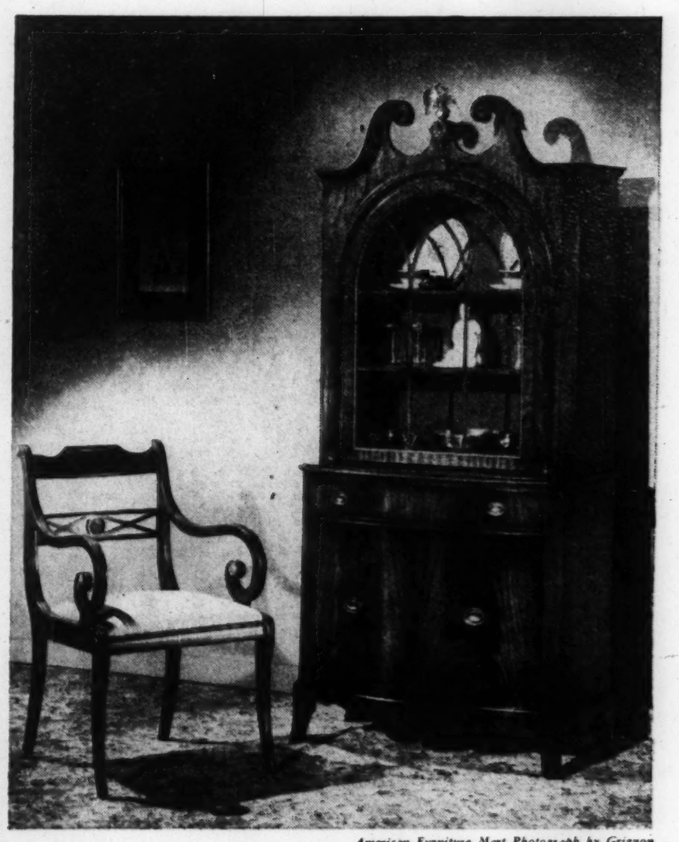
"The old securities refunded by the company were held by 99 different insurance companies. That simply meant that 98 insurance companies had their bonds called with no chance to replace them. Thirteen million dollars of the bonds called had been sold as recently as 1939, and had originally been distributed in 32 states.

"So, in addition to insurance companies here represented, many, many investors of other types were deprived of their right to reinvest their savings in the new securities of the New York State Gas & Electric Company. That is not in the public interest."

"I am certain," he continued, "that Congress, in passing the Public Utility Holding Company Act, a measure designed to break up the large holding companies, never envisaged that the day would come when small investors would be frozen out of high grade investments through the SEC's interpretation of the powers granted it under this Act."

War Chemical Contract

BATTLE CREEK, Mich. (AP)—The United Steel and Wire Co. has started production on a $520,000 contract from the chemical warfare service of the War Department for parts to supply air conditioning equipment for temporary and permanent air raid shelters. Lowell B. Genebach, vice-president of the company, said plans called for completion of the work in six months. He said the contract was the first of its type to be let by the War Department.



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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 483,900
1941 volume to date 107,913,162
1940 volume to date 156,850,690

Stock Market Is Moderately Lower Today

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—The stock market developed more life today but the expansion was on the selling side and leaders yielded a fair amount of ground.

Opening prices were shade lower. The downward slant gained momentum in the second hour, establishing many losses of fractions to around 2 points. These were reduced in many cases near the fourth hour. Steels and motors bore the brunt of the selling movement. Transactions were at the rate of around 600,000 shares.

Market analysis attributed the sell-off to technical conditions more than anything else. Failure of rail shares to carry through on their recent recovery, it was suggested, had played unfavorably on sentiment and thus impaired the market's capacity for taking any increase in offerings.

Speculative forces remained wary over the outcome of Germany's desperate attempt to smash Russia and there was no lessening of tension in financial offices on taxation plans, price controls and other anti-inflation steps under consideration at Washington. But brokers emphasized most of these factors have been present for some time.

In the curb lower prices were posted for Aluminum Co., American Cyanamid, Bell Aircraft and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Bond prices turned downward toward the final hour today, some recent gainers losing major fractions to more than a point, although a few managed to hold or better their positions.

The easier tone was chiefly evident in the speculative rail section. Some issues which had registered gains earlier in the session slipped to or under previous closing levels.

Over-the-counter volume in U. S. Government issues jumped sharply after Treasury announcement that $1,300,000,000 would be borrowed Thursday through sale of long-term bonds.

Prices rose 2-32 to 5-16 of a point in most cases, although the taxable issues declined as much as 2-32. Volume on the stock exchange continued light.

Brazil 6½s of '26-'57 edged higher in the foreign list, as did Uruguay adjusted 3¾s and4 ⅛s of '79.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. Wheat				
Winnipeg	.76¼	.76⅛	.76¼	.76⅞
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.21⅜	1.19¾	1.20⅛	1.21⅛
Minneapolis	1.15	1.14⅛	1.14⅞	1.21⅛
Kansas City	1.14⅝	1.13⅝	1.13⅝	1.14⅝
Winnipeg	.78¼	.77⅞	.77⅞	.78⅛
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.25⅞	1.24½	1.24⅞	1.25⅞
Minneapolis	1.19⅝	1.18½	1.18⅝	1.19¼
Kansas City	1.18¼	1.17⅛	1.17¼	1.18½
Winnipeg	.81⅞	.80⅝	.81	.81⅞
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.26¼	1.25	1.25¼	1.26¼
Minneapolis	1.20⅝	1.20½	1.20½	1.21¼
Kansas City	1.19¼	1.18⅛	1.18⅛	1.19½
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.80⅜	.78¼	.78½	.80⅛
Kansas City	.72¾	.72	.72	.73½
May Corn				
Chicago	.85⅝	.83⅞	.83⅞	.85½
Kansas City	.78⅛	.77	.77	.78¾
Dec. Oats				
Chicago	.51¾	.50¾	.50⅞	.51⅜
Minneapolis	.47⅞	.46⅞	.46⅞	.47⅞
Winnipeg	.46½	.45⅞	.45⅞	.46⅜
Rye, Chicago				
Dec.	.74⅝	.72½	.72¾	.74⅝
May	.80⅜	.78½	.79	.80⅜
July	.81	.80¼	.80¾	.82½

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	10.55	10.65	10.60	10.60	10.62
December	10.92	10.95	10.90	10.90	10.92
January	11.15	11.15	11.10	11.12	11.12
March				12.30	12.35
May				12.50	12.57

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. (old)	1.72¼	1.72¼	1.67½	1.68½	1.72¾
(new)	1.73	1.73¼	1.67½	1.68	7.72½
December	1.74	1.74⅜	1.68⅝	1.68⅝	1.73¾
May	1.79½	1.79½	1.73⅜	1.73¾	1.78⅝

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December				93.8b	94.5
March	93.8	93.8	93.0	93.0a	93.6
May				9.20b	92.7

Tops

December	127.6	127.6	126.6	126.6	127.7
March	126.3	126.3	126.0	125.1b	126.1
May	125.4	125.4	125.0	124.0b	125.0

b-Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	17.00	17.00	16.92	16.95	17.04
December	17.23	17.29	17.12	17.19	17.26
March	17.44	17.53	17.37	17.42	17.53
May	17.57	17.67	17.51	17.60	17.68
July	17.71	17.76	17.60	17.70	17.75

Spots 17.75.

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	13.90	13.90	13.89	13.90	13.96
December	13.75	13.75	13.68	13.68	13.77

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	14.89	14.90	14.88	14.88	14.90
March	14.86	14.86	14.84	14.84	14.95
June	14.90	14.90	14.86	14.85	14.55

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Mar No 3					2.83b
Wld May No 4	2.46	2.49	2.46	2.47	2.43

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	7.86	7.86	7.83	7.84	7.85
December	8.00	8.02	7.97	7.99	8.00

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Decemoer	5.85	5.85	5.82	5.82	5.85

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	34.70	34.80	34.50	34.70	34.75
*December	34.85	35.00	34.70	35.00	34.95
*January	38.00	35.10	34.90	35.10	35.05

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	29.35	29.55	29.25	29.55	29.45
†November	29.35	29.60	29.30	29.60	29.45
‡December	29.55	29.70	29.40	29.70	29.55
‡January	28.60	28.80	28.60	28.80	28.50

*S.s. †R.s.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.28	2.29	2.28	2.28	2.28
January	3.09	3.09	3.08	3.08	3.09

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	6	54	54	54	
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	3	47½	47½	47½	— ¼
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	84	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Sep 26
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	13	13	13	Oct 6
43	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	10	40½	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅞
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 2
5	3¼	Alaska Jun	9	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅜
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅜
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	19	19	19	Oct 6
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	12	22¼	21⅜	21¾	— ⅜
11¼	7½	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 1
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	161½	158	158	—2
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	— ½
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	9	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ¼
8⅞	5¼	Allied Stores	13	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
86½	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	85¾	85¾	85¾	+ ⅛
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	10	29	28¾	29	— ¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
1⅜	1	Amal Leather	3	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 25
20	10	Amal Lea pf ¾k	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 25
63½	44	Ameraca Cp (2)	1	56½	56	56	—1¼
19⅝	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	3	46⅛	45¾	45½	—1
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6	6	6	Oct 6
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	3	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	32	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	84	83⅜	83⅞	— ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179⅛	179⅛	179⅛	Sep 26
34⅜	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	27⅜	27	27⅛	— ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ⅜
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	110	110	110	Oct 1
8⅞	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	Oct 3
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅜
191⅜	91⅛	Am Crys S(1¼g)	1	185⅛	185⅛	185⅛	— ⅜
17⅜	11¼	Am Encaus Tu	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 6
24⅜	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	2	23¼	23	23¼	Oct 3
28⅜	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	—1¼
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2½	2¾	2¾	Oct 6
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+1⅛
47¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	47	47	47	
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	27	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
29¾	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	76	30⅛	28½	28½	—1
4¾	3⅛	Am Internat'l	32	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13¼	9⅛	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Oct 6
50	44½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Sep 30
17⅛	10¼	Am Locomotive	10	12¼	12	12	— ⅜
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	6	90	88⅛	88⅛	—1½
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	8	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	5	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	14	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	4	33½	33	33	
39	21	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	11	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅞
63	35¾	Am Rad&S(.45g)	28	57	55¾	57⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Milli(1.65g)	21	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (1½g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(1½g)	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
45⅜	34	Am Sm & R(2g)	9	40⅞	39¾	40	— ⅞
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)		1150	150	150	
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	43	43	43	+ ¾
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	7	21¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅝
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (1½g)	5	11	11	11	
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	2	10	10	10	Oct 1
22⅜	14	Am Sug R (1½g)	5	21	20⅝	21	— ½
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	6	18½	18½	18½	Oct 4
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	11	154	153½	153½	— ½
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	71	70¾	70¾	Oct 6
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	6	72	71½	72	
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	—1¼
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	24½	Am Viscose (1g)	29	25⅞	25½	25½	— ¼
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	Oct 6
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	32	4	4	4	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	85½	85¼	85¼	— ¾
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
81¾	1	Am Wool pf (7k)	6	76¼	74⅞	74¼	—1¾
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	50	50	50	Sep 24
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	19	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 24
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 3
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 26
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	33	33	33	Oct 4
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	9	110¼	109⅞	110⅛	— ⅛
5½	4	Armour Ill	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	4	69¾	68½	68½	—1
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 16
43⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	6	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (.5g)	1	9	9	9	Oct 6
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	7	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	85	85	85	+1½
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98	98	98	Oct 2
35⅜	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	Oct 3
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	33	29⅛	28⅛	28½	— ¾
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	4	67¼	66½	66⅝	— ⅜
28¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	16	25¼	23⅞	24¼	— ⅞
36¼	13½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	16	34¼	33¼	34¼	+ ⅛
53	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	4	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1)	6	23¾	23⅜	23¾	
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Oct 3
71½	65⅜	Atlas Corp (1½g)	32	71¼	71⅛	71⅛	— ¼
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	2	66	65¾	66	— ¾
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Sep 26
31½	17⅜	Austin Nichols	6	31½	31¼	31½	
51¼	25⅜	Aviation Corp	42	37⅜	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	14	14⅞	14½	14½	— ½
5⅝	3½	Balt & Ohio	8	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
8½	⌀	Bangor & Ar	1	7	7	7	Oct 6
13⅛	7	Barber As (½e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros 1g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 4
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	12	9¾	9⅜	9¾	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	5	19	18⅞	18⅝	— ⅜
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	27⅜	27	27⅜	Oct 3
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26½	26	26	Oct 1
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
12c	10⅜	Beech-Nut (1.40a)	1	1187⅛	1187⅛	1187⅛	+ ⅝
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	12	38¾	37½	37½	— ¾
20⅜	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	5	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
57	30	Benef Ind pf 2½	3	56½	56½	56½	Oct 6
43¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
89½	65⅜	Beth Steel (4½g)	20	65¾	64	64	—1⅞
151½	119¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122¼	122	122¼	Oct 6
51⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
25⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
18¾	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep 22
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	49	20¾	20	20⅛	— ⅝
35	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	1	28½	28½	28½	— ½
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	— ¼
21⅞	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	10	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	— ¼
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	6	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32	31	31	Sep 19
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	6	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg 1½g	10	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
41	29	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	29½	29½	29½	Oct 1
44½	8	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+1½
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 6
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 6
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Sep 24
23⅛	18¼	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	18	17½	17½	— ¾
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	8	4	3⅞	4	
8½	⅛	Budd Wheel .45g	6	6⅜	6⅜	6½	— ¼
34¼	23	Bullard (1½g)	3	23	22½	23	
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	32	32	32	— ¼
20⅞	15¼	Burling (.95g)	4	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
61½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	3	55	55	55	Oct 2
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	2	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Oct 6
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	9½	9½	9½	— ½
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		C					
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅝
54	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 6
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (1.10g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17½	10⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	10	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ½
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	35½	35½	35½	Oct 6
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 25
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Oct 6
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	3	3	3	
47⅞	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	80	76½	77½	—3½
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	42	42	42	— ¼
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	9	24½	23⅝	23⅝	—1
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	Oct 6
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 6
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
14¾	4¼	Cent Violetta $	8	13⅜	13	13½	— ¾
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
54½	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	10	32⅞	31¾	32	— ⅞
5⅝	2¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
21¼	15¾	Cham Mfg (¾g)	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
22½	17½	Cham P&F (¾g)	1	22	22	22	— ¼
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 25
44½	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	17	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Oct 3
4	2¼	Ches Corp	31	4	4	4	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	7	1½	1½	1½	
1½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
3	1¼	Chi Great West	7	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	33	10	9¼	9⅝	— ⅜
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (1½e)	8	6	5⅞	6	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	8	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅝
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	Oct 6
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅜
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 4
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 4
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 20
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	13	13	13	Oct 1
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	2	2	2	Oct 6
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	56	58⅛	57⅛	57¾	—1¼
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	4	10	10	10	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
40½	30¼	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	33¾	33⅜	33¾	Oct 1
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	27½	27½	27½	Oct 4
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	1	39¾	39	39	— ¾
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36½	— ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (2½g)	2	97½	97½	97½	Oct 6
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (2)	1	62	62	62	Oct 1
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	8	15	14⅞	15	
104⅝	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Oct 2
30¼	18½	Collins & A 2¾g	1	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
20	14	Col F & I (1a)	1	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
47⅜	23⅜	Col G&E (.10g)	26	23⅜	21¼	21¼	— ¼
82½	66½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	70	67⅜	67⅜	—2⅞
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 4
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	6	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	Oct 6
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	2	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2½s 53-49	107.13	107.13	107.13
9 2½s 54-51	109.20	109.20	109.20
2 2½s 60-55	117.00	117.00	117.00
32 2½s 58-56	104.17	104.16	104.16

New York City Bond

41 3s 80	110¼	109¾	109¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	60¾	60¾	60¾
17 Aleghany 5s '44 mod	92	91⅝	91⅝
13 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	62	60¾	60¾
9 Allegh Val 4s 42	59½	59½	59½
10 Am&For P 5s 2030	101¼	101¼	101¼
13 AmIGChem5½s 49	67¼	67	67
2 Am Int 5½s 49	102	101¾	101¾
198 Am T&T 3½s 56	102½	102¼	102½
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	112½	112¼	112
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	108	108	108
1 Arm Del 4s '55	67	67	67
19 AT & SF 4s '95	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 AT & SF adj 4s '95 st	109¾	109¼	109¾
24 AT & SF 4½s '48	90¾	90¼	90¾
2 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	102	102	102
1 AT & SF Rfdg M 4s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
9 Atl & Birm 4s '33	104	104	104
14 A C Line 1st 4½ '52	116¾	116¾	116¾
17 A C Line 4½s '64	76½	76½	76¾
12 A C Line 5s '45	62¾	62	62
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	94¼	93½	93½
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	36¾	36¾	36¾
2 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	30¾	30½	30½
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 B & O 1st mtg '48 st	106½	106½	106½
19 B & O '95 st A	59¾	59½	59⅝
2 B & O '95 st C	34¾	33¾	33¾
1 B & O 2000 st D	39¾	39	39¼
61 B & O '96 st F	34	33⅛	33½
14 B & O cv '60 st	33¼	32½	33½
22 B & O 4s '48	33	32¼	32¾
1 B & O PLE&WV 4s'51st	58¼	58	58⅛
10 B & O SW '50 st	49¾	49⅛	49⅜
2 B & O TC 4s '59	43¾	42½	42½
2 Bang & Aro con 4s '51	48	47¼	47¼
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	47¾	48	48
3 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	88	87¾	87¾
5 Beech Creek Loan2¼s'50	100	100	100
2 Beth Stl 3½s '65	106¼	106	106¼
2 Beth Stl 3s '60	105¾	105½	105½
64 Boston & Me 4½s '70	103¼	103¼	103¼
22 Bost & NY Air Li 4½ '55	37	35¾	37
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	22¼	22	22
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	93¼	93	93
11 Buf R&P '57 st	105¾	105	105
2 Can Sou 5s 62	38¼	37¾	38
5 Can Nat 3s 69 Jly	81	81	81
7 Can Nat 3s 69 Oct	106¾	106¼	106¾
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Can Pac 5s 54	103¾	103½	103½
3 Can Pac 4½s 46	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 Can Pac 4s perp	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 Carthage & Adir 4s 81	47	47	47
5 Celanese 3s 55	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	97	97	97
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	44¼	44¼	44¼
16 Cen New Eng 4s 61	66¾	66½	66½
1 Cen NY Pow 3½s 62	107	107	107
16 Cen Pac 5s 60	107	107	107
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69¾	69¼	69¼
7 Certain-teed 5½s '48	85¾	85¾	85¾
10 ChampionPaP4¾s50	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 C&O 4½s 92	108½	108½	108½
15 C&O 3½s 96 D	103¼	103¼	103¼
15 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16	15¾	15¾
14 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	76¼	75¾	75¾
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	89¾	89¾	89¾
15 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	89¾	89¼	89¼
14 CB&Q 4s 1st 49 rfg	90	90	90
11 Chi&E Ill inc 87	88¼	87¾	87¾
11 Chi&NW inc 4½s 2038	30¼	29	29
1 Chi GtWest 4s 88	36½	36	36
1 Chi I&L 5s 63	66¾	65½	65½
41 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	9¾	9¼	9¼
13 CMSP&P 4½ 5s 2000	11¾	11¾	11¾
13 CM&StP 4½s 89F	41¾	40¾	40¾
2 CM&SP 4½s 89C	40¾	40¾	40¾
13 CM&SP 4½s 89E	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40¾	40¾	40¾
12 CM&StP 5s 30 B	39	39	39
1 Chi&NW 4s 49	38	37¾	37¾
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	29	28¾	28¾
1 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	29	28¾	28¾
1 Chi&NW cv 5s 2037C	2	1¾	1¾
21 Chi & W Ind 4½s 62	19	18¼	18¼
23 CRI & P 4½s 52A	24¼	23¾	24
23 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	14¼	13¾	14
88 CRI & P 4s 88	22¾	22	22¾
34 CRI & P 4s 88 ct reg	19¾	19¾	19¾
13 CSL & NO 5s 63	67¾	67	67
1 CT Hte&SE rfg 4s 60	70	70	70
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	63½	63½	63½
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	109	109	109
1 Ch & W Ind 5s 62	98	98	98
10 Cho Okl & G 5s 52	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s 69	109¼	109¼	109¼
27 CCC&StL 4½s 77	113	113	113
CCC&StL gen 4s 93	52¼	51¾	51¾
CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	72	72	72
CCC&StL24s 90 StL	49¼	49¼	49¼
ClevUnTer 5½s 72	69½	69¼	69¼
ClevUnTer 5s 73	856	85¾	85½
ClevUnTem 4½s'77C	72	72	72
Col F & I 5s 70	66	66	66
Col & So 4½ '80	57¾	57¾	57¾
Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	104	104	104
Columbia G 5s 1961	104	103¾	104
Comm'Mack inc 69ww	56½	55½	56½
Comwlth Edi 3¼s 58	111¾	111¾	111¾
Con Edis 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
Con Edis 3½s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	107¾	107¾	107¾
Consol'n Coal 4½s 47	25¾	25¾	25¾
Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	81¾	81¾	81¾
Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	27	27	27
Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	25¾	24¾	25
Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	25¾	25¾	25¾
Curtis Pub 3s 55	28	27¾	28
Dayton P&L 3s 70	98½	98	98
Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	108	108	108
D&RG 4s 36	54¾	53¾	54
D&RGW West 5s 55	15¾	14¾	14¾
D&RGW 1st 5s 55 Asd	15¾	14¾	14¾
D&RG West 5s 78	15¼	15¼	15¼
Det Ed 4s 65	111	111	111
Det Ed 3½s 66	111	111	111
Erie rfg 5s 67	32	30½	31
Erie 4½s 2015wi	31¾	31½	31½
Erie 5s 99 wi	56¾	56	56¼
Erie&Jer 5s 55	86¾	86	86¾
Erie Gen 6s 57	100½	100½	100½
Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾

Sales in $1000

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
17 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99	98¾	98¾
12 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9¾	8¾	9¼
12 Francis Sug 6s 56	69¼	68½	68½
20 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94½	93¾	93¾
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	106	106
1 Gotb Silk Ho 6s 46	85	85	85
6 Gt Nor 5s 73	96¼	96¼	96¼
6 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	89¼	89	89
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	89	89	89
19 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	106½	106½	106½
27 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98¼	98	98
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95½	95¾	95½
1 Gulf M & N 5½s 50	78¾	78¾	78¾
12 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	90	90	90
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	66¾	66½	66½
5 Housatonic 5s 37	81	81	81
2 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s54	65	64½	64½
3 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	103½	103½	103½
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	40¾	40	40¼
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	42¾	42½	42¾
1 Ill Bel Tel 2¾s 81	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
19 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¼	43¼	43¼
35 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	41¾	41	41
28 Ill Cen 5s 55	43¼	42½	42½
26 IC & CSL & NO 5s '63 A	51¾	51	51
1 IC & CSL & NO 4½s '63	46	45	45½
3 Indpls & Louis 4s 57	24½	24½	24½
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	101	101	101
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	17¾	17¼	17½
5 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	16	16	16
4 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	7¾	7½	7½
16 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	33	33	33
37 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Int T&T 4½s '52	96¼	96¼	96¼
54 Int T&T 5s '55	47½	46½	46½
2 James F & Clev 4s '59	51½	50½	50½
24 K C Ft S & Mem 4s '36	51¾	51½	51½
5 K C South 5s'50	47¾	46¾	46¾
1 Koppers Co 3½s '61	69¼	69¼	69¼
21 Kresge Found 3s '50	107½	107½	107½
6 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	84¾	84¾	84¾
9 Lac Gas 5s '42	84¾	84¾	84¾
30 L E & West 5s '37	98¼	98¼	98¼
L S&M S 3½s 97	93	93	93
10 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	88	88	88
4 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	33¾	33¾	33¾
17 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	48¼	48	48
1 Lehigh Val 4½s 2003st	33¾	33¾	34
1 Liggett&M 7s 44	30	29½	29¾
10 Loews 3½s 46	117¾	117¾	117¾
3 Long Dock 3½s 50	104	104	104
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	101	101	101
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	97½	97½	97½
Lorillard Co 7s 44	96¾	96¾	96¾
12 Louisv&Nash 4s 57	117½	117¼	117¼
Lou&N 4½s 2003	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	98½	95¾	95¾
1 L&N Pad&M 4s 46	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 Lou&NSo 2d M 4s 52	106	106	106
3 Maine Cen 4s 61	87½	87½	87½
7 Maine Cen 4½s 60	81	81	81
Manati Sug 4s 57	51½	51½	51½
11 McKess & Rob 3¾s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	60	62	62
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	41	42¾	42¾
1 Mil&Nor en 4½s 39	35	35	35
1 Mil&Sparta&NW 4s 47	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¼	11¼	11¼
15 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	26¾	26¼	26¾
1 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	26¾	26¼	26¾
1 M-K-Tex 1st 5s 78	22½	22	22½
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	33	32½	32½
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	23¾	23¾	23¾
91 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	28¼	27¾	28
15 Mo Pac 5s 78 F	28¼	27¾	28
15 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28¼	27¾	28
27 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28¼	27¾	28
1 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	28¼	27¾	28
Mohawk & Mal 4s 81	85	85	85
Mont Pow 3¾s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
Mor & Essex 4s 55	101¾	101¾	101¾
Mor&Essex 4½s 55	41	41	41
Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36¾	36¾	36¾
Mount St Pow 3¾s 68	110	110	110
Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106	106	106
Nat Distill 3¾s 49	104	104	104
N Am Rayon 5½s 48	105¾	105¾	105¾
N Eng RR 5s 45	62¼	62¼	62¼
N Eng RR 4½ 45	62¼	62¼	62¼
N O Nor 5s 83	62¼	62¼	62¼
N O Pub Ser 5s 52A	106	106	106
N Orl & NE 4½s 52	77	76¾	76¾
N Orl Term 4s 53	74	74	74
NO Tex&M 5½s 54	101¾	101¾	101¾
NO Tex&M 5s 35A	35	35	35
NO Tex&M 5s 54B	43¼	43¼	43¼
NYC rfg 5s 2013	41¼	41¼	41¼
NYC 4½s 2013 A	41¼	37	37½
NYC 3½s 46	52¾	51¾	52
NYC cv 3½s 52	95¾	95¾	96
NYC&HR 3½s 97	57¾	57	57
NYC&HR 4½s 2013	81	81	81
NYC Cen&H 3½s 97 reg	75¾	75¾	75¾
NYC Chi&StL 3½s 98	55	54½	54½
NYChi&StL 4½s'78 7AA	74¾	73	73
NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¾	58	58
NYChi&StL 4s 46	100¼	100¼	62¾
NY Connect 3¼s 65	101¾	101¾	101¾
NY Dock cv 5s 47	57½	57½	57½
NY 7dis 3½s 65	74½	74½	74½
NY Lack&W 4½s 73	109¾	109¼	109¾
NYNH&H cv 6s 48	56	56	56
NYNH&H cit 6s 40	29¾	28½	29
NYNH&H 4½s 67	47¾	47¾	47¾
NYNH&H 4s 55	25½	25½	28¾
NYNH&H 4s 56	25¾	25½	25½
NYNH&H 4s 57	26	25½	25½
NYNH&H 3½s 54	6¼	6	6
NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	25	25	25
NY O&W rfg 4s 55	25	25	25
Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103¾	63¾	63¾
Norf S 4s 61 rgn 1st	103¾	103¼	103¼
Nor Am Co 3½s 49	27¾	27	27
Nor Pac 6s 2047	105½	105½	105¾
Nor Pac 5s 2047C	64	63¾	63¾
Nor Pac 5s 2047D	54¼	53¾	53½
Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54¼	53¾	53¾
Nor Pac 4s 97	47¾	47¼	47¼
Nor Pac 3s 2047	73¾	73	73
Ohio Edis 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	110	110	110
Ore RR & Nav 4s 46	110	110	110
Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107¼	107	107¼
Otis Steel 4½s 62A	82	82	82
Pac Cst 1st 5s 46	86	86	86
Pac G&E 3¾s 61	67¾	66¾	66¾
Pac G&E 4½ 64	113¾	113¾	113¾
Pac T&T 5½s 66B	110¼	110¼	110¼
Panhandle EPL 5s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
Para Bway 3s 55 ct	57½	57½	57½
Penick&F 4½s 54	107¾	107¾	107¾
Penn RR 4½s 84	105¾	105¼	105¾
Penn RR gen 4½s 81	93	92¾	93
Penn RR 4½s 84 E	101¾	101¾	101¾
Penn RR 3¾s 70	101¾	101¼	101¾
Penn RR 3½s 52	96½	95¾	96¼
Pere Marq 5s 56	88	87¾	87¾
Pere Marq 4½s 80	71	71	71
Pere Marq 4s 56	61¾	61¾	61¾

Sales in $1000

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
150 Phelps Dodge 3½s 83	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 Phila Co 4½s 61	107½	107¼	107½
6 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	65¾	65¾	65¾
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27¾	27¾	27¾
14 PCC & StL 3s 75 B	109¾	109	109
7 PCC & StL 4½s 77	103¼	103	103¼
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s 59B	64¾	64½	64½
27 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60C	64¾	63¾	64½
4 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86¾	86	86¾
4 Potomac El P 3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
1 PublServ No III 3½s 68	110	110	110
12 Rem Rand 3½s 56	80	80	80
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102	102¾	102¾
6 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104½	104¾	104¾
3 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	104¼	104¼	104¼
21 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	44	43½	43½
21 RI Ark & La 4½s34	13½	13½	13½
22 StLIM&S4sRe&G 33	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
35 St L S F 5s 50 B	73½	73	73
161 St L S F 4½s 78	15¾	15	15
67 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	16	15¼	15½
34 St L S F 4s 50A	15¾	15	15¼
38 St L S F 4s 50A ct	15¾	15	15
6 St L S F 1st 4s 89	14¾	14¼	14¾
1 St L SW 2d 4s2lb	75	75	75
52 SA&A Pass 4s 43	58¾	58¾	58¾
68 SeabAL cn 5s 45	99	97¾	98
30 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	8¾	8	8½
5 Sea AL2a 5s 49	7¾	7½	7½
10 Sea AL 4s 50 st	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Sea AL 4s 50 unst	14¼	13½	13½
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Sea-AlFlUn 6s 35A ct	6¾	6½	6½
20 Shell Un 2½s 54	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Silesian-Am 7s 41	99	98¾	98¾
3 Skelly Oil 3s 50	70	70	70
1 So Bell T&T 3½s 62	103½	102½	103½
5 So Bell T & T 3s 79	108½	108½	108½
10 Sou Pac 4½s 68	108½	108½	108½
42 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51¼	50½	50½
40 So Pac 4½s 69	50¾	49¾	50
36 So Pac rfg 4s 55	51¼	49¾	50
23 So Pac 3¾s 46	63¾	63	63¼
27 So Pac 4½s cv 77	74¾	74¾	74¾
6 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	52¾	51½	51¾
5 South Ry 6½s 56	77¾	77½	77½
8 South Ry gen 5s 56	85¼	85¼	85½
12 South Ry gen 4s 56	80½	80½	80½
28 South Ry gen 4s 58	91¾	91¼	91¼
3 So Ry 4s St L 51	61¾	61	61
1 S W Bell T&T 3½s 64	80	80	80
6 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	111½	111½	111½
7 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	106¼	106¼	106½
1 Stud&Baker cv 6s 45	108¼	108	108¼
1 T RR A&M 4s 53	111	111	111
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Tex Pac 5s 59	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	64	63¾	64
15 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16	15¾	15¾
7 Union Oil Cal 4s 42	102¾	102½	102½
10 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	81	81	81
5 Un Pac 4s 71	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Un Cig-Wh Stra 5s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Unit Drug 5s 53	77½	77½	77½
1 U S Ind 2.20s 50	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 U S Steel 2.50s 63	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	102	102	102
1 Utah P & L 5s 44	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Va & SW en 5s 58	102¾	102	102¼
66 Wabash rfg 5½s 76	70	70	70
26 Wabash 1st 5s 39	22¼	21¾	21¾
33 Wabash 2d 5s 39	21¾	21¾	21¾
30 Wabash 3s 80 D	30	29¼	29¼
16 WabashOma 3½s 41	21¾	21	21¼
23 Wabash 5s 76 B	24¾	23	23¾
4 Wabash 4½s 78 C	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 Walked H 4½s 53	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	87¾	87¾	87¾
8 Warren Bros 6s 41	85	84¼	84½
2 West Shore 4s 2361	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 West Sh 4s 2361reg	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Westn Md 3½s 77 A	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Westn Md 4s 52	101¼	101	101
3 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	91¾	90¾	90¾
19 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	26¾	26	26
1 Western Un 5s 51	28¾	28¼	28¾
5 Western Un 5s 60	85¾	85	85
55 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	96¼	96¼	96¼

Foreign Bonds

4 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	70½	70	70
4 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	70¼	70	70
4 Argentine 4½s 48	90¼	90¼	90¼
4 Argentine 4½ 71	77¾	77¾	77¾
4 Australia 5s 55	77¾	77¾	77¾
4 Australia 5s 57	76¼	76¼	76¼
4 Australia 4½s 58	76¼	76¼	76¼
7 Belgium 7s 55	70¾	70¾	70¾
12 Belgium 4½s 49	80	80	80
15 Brazil 8s '41	91	86	91
24 Brazil 6½s '26-57	23½	23½	23½
18 Brazil 6½s '27-57	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Brazil C Rs 6½ '52	20¼	20¼	20¼
4 Buen A 4½s '77	38¼	38¼	38¼
8 Buen A 4½s Aug '78	38¼	38¼	38¼
3 Buen A 4½s Apr '78	38¼	38¼	38¼
8 Buen A 4½s '73	56½	56½	56½
10 Canada 5s '52	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Canada 4s '60	102¾	102	102¾
46 Canada 5s 61	106½	106	106½
5 Canada 5s '65	99½	99	99
5 Canada 5s '67	96¼	96¼	96¼
11 Canada 5½s '52	99½	99½	99½
5 Canada 4½s '60	99½	99½	99½
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
12 Chile 6s 61 Jan	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Chile 6s 63	14	13¾	13¾
5 Copenhag 4½s 53	15¼	15¼	15¼
10 Denmark 6s 42	25	25	25
10 Dom 1st 5½s 40	72	70¼	72
3 Ger C Agr Bk 7s 50	60	60	60
3 Ger Gov 5½s 65	6¼	6	6
2 Ger Gov 5½s ½ unst	6¼	6	6
7 Ger Govt 7s 49	6¼	6	6
3 Ger Giv 7s 49 unst	6¼	6	6
1 Italy 7s 1951	21	21	21
10 Mendoza (Provi 4s 54	82½	82	82
4 Milan ity 6½s 52	15	15	15
4 N Sou Wales 5s 57	78	78	78
10 N Sou Wales 5s 58	78	78	78
2 Norway 4½ 65	83	82¾	82¾
6 Norway 4½ 68	83	83	83
2 Orient Dev 6s 53	58¼	49¾	50¼
9 Panama 3½s 94A st	39¼	39¼	39¼
2 Peru 6s 60	67¾	66¾	66¾
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8½	8½	8½
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Rosario 4s 68	18	18	18
3 Tokyo El Ls 4s 53	30¾	30	30¾
1 Urug 4½s 78	40¾	40	40¾
2 Urug 4½s 78 ff	51¾	51¼	51¾
1 Urug 4½s 78 asd	53¾	53¼	53¾
5 Westph Un7½ 56 ct	8	8	8

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 5,669,000; previous day, 8,862,500; week ago, 7,916,100; year ago, 6,668,400; two years ago, 6,683,300; Jan. 1 to date, 1,613,364,750; year ago, 1,198,434,100; two years ago, 1,606,586,200.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	7½	8¾
American Hardware Co	23	25
American Manufacturing	27½	29½
American Manufacturing pf	80	84
American Wringer Co	5¼	6¾
Amoskeag Company	23¾	—
Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	—
Appleton Company	27	29
Applied Arts Corp	108	110
Arlington Mills	3½	3⅞

Neutrality Parley Begun At Washington

Continued from Page 1

F. George of Georgia, former chairman.

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Representative Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas, a member of the same committee, were present as observers. Vice-President Wallace and the President's close confidant and defense-aid administrator, also participated in the consultations.

The conference broke up after two hours and 35 minutes of conversations and was recessed until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning when the congressional leaders will meet with the President again.

Senator Barkley told correspondents that a definite program will be approved at tomorrow's conference. He said that the President would undoubtedly send a message to Congress outlining his recommendations as soon as a preliminary understanding had been reached.

The Majority Leader declined to go into any details whatsoever concerning the progress which the conference today made. He did say that the President had explored with the legislative spokesmen the whole Neutrality Law question but declared frankly that no decision had yet been reached on any one point.

Every Phase Discussed

He did not deny that the conference may have developed differences of opinion as to how far revision of the Neutrality Law should go at the present time.

"We were discussing every phase of the issue," he said, "and we have got to have another meeting before we can make any announcement. I am sure we will get an agreement tomorrow."

There appears to be general agreement that there were four possible courses of action which the President, the Secretary of State, and congressional leaders canvassed.

It is known that there is substantial if not unanimous agreement in favor of such revision of the act as will permit the equipping of all American ships with defensive armament. This will be the minimum request which the Administration will shortly make upon Congress.

Three Possible Steps

The second possibility is a more radical amendment of the law which would wipe out those restrictions now preventing American ships from carrying lend-lease supplies to British ports.

A third but improbable course of action is to ask for complete and outright repeal of the law.

As an alternative to sweeping revision of the law the President has before him the recommendation of several Senators that he withdraw his proclamation recognizing the state of war between Germany and Britain and thus eliminate the combat zones into which American merchantmen are now barred from going.

Washington is both surprised and disappointed at the decision of the Panama Government refusing to allow ships flying the Panama flag to be armed against raiders. The United States had already offered to help arm all merchantmen of the Western Hemisphere Republics and President Roosevelt had urged this course at a recent press conference after several American-owned vessels under Panamanian registry had been sunk by German submarines.

Senator Connally said that Panama's action "may be the result of pressure by some small groups that always have entertained a political animosity toward the United States" but it remains to be seen whether in Senator Connally's words, this decision "does not hurt anything."

The important fact is that even if Congress authorizes the arming of American ships, they could no longer fly the Panamanian flag and if returned to American registry they could not carry arms to Britain because of the restrictions in the Neutrality Act. It is possible, therefore, that the action by Panama may hasten the repeal of the Neutrality Law.

While the President and the Congressional leaders were conferring at the White House on neutrality problems, other defense developments were in the making and included the following:

Property Seizure Bill—The White House received for the President's signature today a new defense measure enabling the Government to take over machinery, supplies, and equipment needed for military purposes. The House by a voice vote approved a compromise conference report which considerably narrowed the broad terms of the bill as originally introduced.

"Fair and just compensation" must be granted to owners and this compensation must not be less than the "fair market value." The powers vested in the President under this bill extend for the duration of the emergency but not longer than June 30, 1942, unless renewed.

The Senate-House conference committee accepted two amendments which were insisted upon by the House:

1. The law would not operate to prohibit anyone to "keep and bear arms," or to permit the requisitioning or registration of personal firearms.

2. It would not authorize the requisitioning of any machinery or equipment actually in use which is necessary for operation of a plant.

Priority Unemployment—Faced with the prospect of a large-scale lay-off of employees who cannot immediately be assimilated into defense jobs, the Defense Contract Distribution Service and OPM's Labor Division began conferences today with automobile industry representatives concerning unemployment of workers made idle by curtailment of civilian motor car manufacture.

A Contract Service spokesman said that the first of the conferences was arranged with officials of Chrysler Corporation. There will be a meeting with General Motors Corporation executives tomorrow and with Ford Motor Company representatives later this week.

Members of the DCDS and Labor Division staffs have been in Detroit several weeks studying reemployment needs, and DCDS Director Floyd B. Odlum already has made available to the automobile industry a "shopping list" of $2,880,000,000 of needed ordnance items. He has invited the motor-car manufacturers to bid on this work for production in their idle facilities.

Labor Division officials said that they are planning to start a training program soon to fit idle automobile workers for defense jobs. They pointed out that these men are entitled to unemploymnt compensation while being trained and that they hope to have enough automobile facilities converted to defense work by the time they received their last compensation payment.

Dual Citizenship — Congress is being asked by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, to eliminate the condition of dual citizenship permitted by present ambiguities of the Immigration Law. He sent a letter, accompanied by a proposed new law, to Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House, pointing out that as the legislation now stands it operates to aid "agents of foreign governments" and "espionage activities."

Secretary Stimson explained that American-born Japanese boys, though included in the United States Army under the Selective Service Law, are still liable to Japanese conscription.

The War Department proposes that any native or naturalized citizen who is "considered by a foreign country to be a subject of that country" and "who recognizes the obligations of foreign law," would be required either to renounce his United States nationality or to appear before a court of naturalization and take formal oath of allegiance to the United States.

Those refusing to take such oath would have the status of aliens and be subject to deportation. "Such nationals," said the prdvision suggested by Secretary Stimson, "could not serve in the United States Government unless he takes formal oath of allegiance, including service in the draft act. Those already in Government service, civil or military, would have to take the formal oath of allegiance within 90 days of approval of the act."

Aircraft Production — On the basis of steady monthly gains in aircraft production, the Office of Production Management estimated today that American factories would be turning out not less than 2,500 planes a month by the end of the present year.

Valuable Junk—The OPM is extending its campaign throughout the country to increase the junking of worn-out automobiles and thus provide additional scrap iron and steel urgently needed for defense production.

Ordinarily, old cars remain in auto "graveyards" several years, or until all salable parts have been gradually sold.

The OPM campaign is designed to increase by at least 1,000,000 tons, and possibly several times that, the amount of scrap iron and steel produced in a year's time by the scrapping of derelict cars.

Estimates of the number of worn-out cars in the country, either in auto "graveyards" or elsewhere, range from 3,000,000 to 7,000,000. About 2,500,000 cars are usually scrapped annually.

OPM officials say that scrap collections must be increased materially above current levels to maintain steel ingot production at the annual rate of 82,000,000 tons recorded during the first six months of this year. Approximately 30,000,000 tons of iron and steel scrap are required to produce steel at such a rate over a full year.

About 1,500 pounds of iron and steel scrap are obtained from the average junked automobile. Thus one car provides enough scrap for a light cannon; 20 cars enough for a tank.

Auto Sales in Uruguay

Sales of American motor vehicles are increasing while sales of other makes are decreasing, the Department of Commerce says.

Will Rogers Was Married Here

Early Home of Mrs. Rogers in Rogers, Ark.

Old Blake House in Rogers, Ark., former home of Betty Blake, who married Will Rogers in one of the front rooms in 1908. The house was opened to the public this summer.

Visitors From Far and Wide View Rogers' Memorial House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROGERS, Ark.—A large white tree-shaded house here, forming another link in commemoration of America's whittling philosopher—the loved Will Rogers of stage, movies and just plain folks—brought hundreds of visitors to this town this summer.

The Old Blake Home as it is called was opened to the public in June of this year. It marks the former residence of Betty Blake who was married to Will Rogers in 1908 in one of the front rooms. Many friends of the "pretty tomboy of Rogers" as Betty Blake, one of the best horsewomen of her time, was called have been among the visitors from far and wide who have browsed through the 10-room house and its interesting collections.

The marriage ceremony was performed by a "Doctor Bailey," a Congregationalist minister. Today, the room is lined with clippings and pictures recalling the flying, roping, characteristically humorous exploits of the destined-to-be-famous bridegroom. The kindly Will Rogers grin is spread over walls, lurks in corners and under the stairs. In rooms above, overnight guests are housed. Museum articles and souvenirs cater to admirers of the man who once said "I never met a man I didn't like," as they arrive from anywhere from Alaska to the West Indies.

Mrs. Lee Broadhurst, owner of the house, explained that it was built by Mr. and Mrs. James K. Blake, parents of Mrs. Will Rogers who now lives in Beverly Hills, Calif., in 1882—about one year after the construction of the railroad through the town.

About 150 miles away is Claremore, Okla., seat of the memorial to Will Rogers built by the people of the State of Oklahoma and visited by an average of 2,600 persons daily. "Everything from hoboes to Rolls Royces comes here," an observer said recently. This summer saw greater numbers than ever coming to this memorial built on a site selected by Will Rogers for a future home—a site commemorated in the official dedication song "Oklahoma I Love You!" written by Opal Harrison Williford of Tulsa and paying tribute to Will Rogers' devotion to his homeland in:

"There's a place I love most of all.
Where the hills and valleys call
And mountain streams with silver fish gleam;
The buffalo, the deer, the turkey wild, everywhere!
The eagle soars high,
'neath the moonlit sky
All nature's in bloom,
December turned to June,
The place the red man's race can never die."

In June of this year a newly acquired item made its appearance at the Memorial. This was the final manuscript or "piece for the papers" written by Will Rogers under date of Sept. 15, 1935, from Fairbanks, Point Barrow, Alaska. It is largely a tribute to the bravery and intelligence of Alaskan dog teams. As published in the Tulsa World of June 15, first paragraph of the newly revealed manuscript recorded Will Rogers as follows:

"Well, all I know about dogs is not much, but when I was up in Alaska there is an awful lot of dependence put in dogs, not enough to untie one from a chain, but their whole existence tangles around dogs. Of course the plane has diminished the dog travel a lot but still the backbone of the Arctic is a dog's backbone."

Dual Drive by Nazis in Russia Brings War to Crucial Stage

Continued from Page 1

daily, and this figure has tended to rise recently.

Perhaps more important still, Nazi losses in warplanes of all types from all causes is estimated on good authority to be about 3,000 a month since the eastern campaign started.

The most serious effect of this for the Germans has been not so much the loss of planes themselves as of trained bomber crews. This, it is understood, explains the reason why Hitler hasn't done much in the way of long-distance bombing of his main objectives.

Limit on Bombings

Moscow, Odessa, Kharkov, and even Leningrad, have been comparatively lightly bombed, because the Germans have been obliged to transfer many of their trained air crews from heavy bombers to medium bombers needed for immediate co-operation with the Army.

The rate of losses in tanks and other motorized equipment has been on a similar scale, although even approximate figures are unknown.

The impression here is that the German reserves of mechanized weapons have been adequate to take care of these losses so far, but that if the drain continues at anything like the same rate throughout the winter, the Nazis' production problem would be quite different.

Similarly, the drain on German oil reserves has been tremendous. While these reserves have been ample for the invasion of Russia so far and undoubtedly adequate for the present fresh offensive against Moscow as well as other operations along the lengthy front, there is every reason to believe that Hitler's need of increased oil supplies would become urgent if the campaign continued well into the winter.

Route to the Caucasus

This is believed to be the explanation why the giant drive against Moscow is being accompanied by a simultaneous thrust toward Kharkov.

Beyond Kharkov lies the route to the Caucasus and Russian oil, and Hitler is undoubtedly endeavoring to drive swiftly beyond Kharkov down the Donets toward Rostov and across the Don toward Stalingrad—final key to the Caspian.

The distances here, however, are enormous; and with Odessa still unconquered and the Crimea continuing to hold out, the Ukrainian threat is less clearly imminent than the danger to Russian resistance inherent in the new offensive against Moscow.

The Soviet forces both on land and in the air as well as in the fleet in the Black Sea are fighting back stubbornly. The fierceness of the battle shows no sign of abating anywhere, and Russian circles here continue to be confident, despite the progress of Hitler's latest and hardest drive.

Bridges Proposal: C. I. O. for Aid Policy

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 7 (AP) — At the request of Harry Bridges, the California State Congress of Industrial Organization convention pledged support to President Roosevelt's foreign policy and to any measure by which Great Britain, Russia, and China may be helped in their "fight against fascism."

Mr. Bridges, California C. I. O. director, called for the "highest productivity of labor in producing the machines and materials to wage the fight against Hitler."

"We pledge our determination to do all to see that production is continued in order that the efforts may not be marred or blocked by strikes or stoppages of work, and we pledge our determination to oppose those who would appease Hitler and fascism," he said.

A resolution embodying the labor leader's sentiments met with a resounding "aye" from the 450 delegates.

Mr. Bridges said the services of Government agencies and of national C. I. O. officers should be exhausted in seeking the settlement of all controversies.

"In no sense does this mean relinquishing the right to strike, but it does mean that we can recognize the seriousness of strikes in defense industries now more than ever, and we recognize that such stoppages indirectly aid Hitler and retard efforts to defeat his aim."

Workers Rescue Victims Of Kansas City Tornado

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 7 (AP) —Rescue workers pushed ahead here today following yesterday's tornado which struck suburban Kansas City, killing three persons, injuring 135 others, and causing widespread property damage.

Several houses in the northeastern edge of Kansas City and in the Fairmount and Sugar Creek suburban districts were demolished. Dozens of homes and business buildings were damaged.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE Money! Fast selling Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted, 50 for $1, up. 100 designs. Also 21-card "Feature" Christmas box assortment, $1. You make 50c. Others, Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 260 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST 50 FOR $1. CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME
FREE SAMPLES 25 Designs, Exclusive $1 box 21 folders on approval. Costs 50c Personal, Business Line. Sunshine Art, Dept. 29, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

SELL Christmas Cards! New "Prize" 21-card assortment sells $1—you make 50c. Outstanding value, appeal, 14 popular asets. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. H-1, Boston, Mass.

SHOW friends finest Christmas card assortment, Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious, All-occasion boxes, Personals. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request approval samples. Good profits. Doehla, 8-70, Fitchburg, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., Fifth Avenue, facing Central Park and Metropolitan Museum—For rent, handsome apartment, beautifully furnished and perfectly equipped; 4 master bedrooms and very desirable drawing rooms, etcetera; terms of lease to be discussed with present owner. Apply by letter. Write Box X-10, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST. Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont—4-5 rooms, 2 baths; large, light, airy; overlooking harbor; every modern convenience; will decorate to suit; low rentals; free use swimming pool, roof garden. Ask for Mr. Norman, Main 4-5500.

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church; $40-$45. EN. 2-1693.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—Housecoats; let me make your fall drapes. Wa. 3-1304, Write Box B-33, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.
CHARLES E. MORRIS
In the Wholesale Fur Market
328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER, colored, general cooking; adults; 4 rooms; sleep out. Call evenings 35-25 77 St., Jackson Hts., L. I., Apt. B-35, HA. 9-0854.

Washington, D. C. Opportunity for Lady. Wanted attractive middle-aged Christian Scientist to take over cashier work and supervision of female personnel in Washington, D. C. unit of large restaurant chain. Salary and bonus. Post Office Box 3218.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
Immaculate home, private baths and showers, innerspring mattresses; 1 block off highways 1 and 15; close in, opposite Governor's Mansion. 227 N. Blount St. GERTRUDE HARPER.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS: just moved in; 3-5 windows; Hudson view; 11th floor, water (one private bath). Housekeeping, $6.50-$12.50. Irma Thompson, 255 West 108th St., N. Y. C.

MEDFORD, MASS.—Attractive rm. in private home; double or single; oil heat; excellent location, near trains, buses, parking. Mys. 6924-J.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd St. (3A)—Sunny corner, convenient location; private shower, large closet; refined atmosphere; business people; evenings-Sunday.

N. Y. C., NEAR COLUMBIA and Seventh Church—Attractive single rooms $5.50-$5.00. Kitchen privileges. 532 W. 111th St. (Apt. 66).

N. Y. C., 108th St. 255 West (10 A) Corner, river view, twin beds, water; sunny single, water in closet; quiet surroundings.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
SINGING VOICE FREEDOM SPEAKING
170 W. 73rd. New York City
Endicott 2-7910
Season starts Oct. 1st. Consultation free (by appointment only). Singing class starts Monday, Oct. 20th, at 7.30 p. m. Free demonstration class lesson Friday, Oct. 17th, at 7.30 p. m. Write (please do not phone) for invitation.

WANTED

TWO LADIES would like 2 furnished rooms and board with adult Christian Scientists. Rm. 804, Hemenway Hotel, Boston. Ken. 4330.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 310 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1231.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel Whitehall 9493

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

POST WANTED

YOUNG LADY graduate, London Secretarial Training, desires post. Experienced, English—French—shorthand. Box W-723, BCM/CSM, London.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—Attractive house, heated throughout in winter; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffs. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

HANTS — Knellwood House, Farnborough — First class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

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ENGLAND

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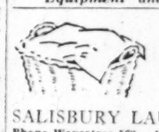

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Phone Wavertree 568 193, Smithdown Rd.

COOPERS
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Purveyors of Groceries
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MANCHESTER 3

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ENGLAND

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80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
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All Stationery Supplies
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THE LADIES' OUTFITTER
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H. WARD
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OMEGA and TISSOT WATCHES
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ENGLAND

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All Classes of Curtains Made Up and Fitted
FREE OF CHARGE
14, Little Westgate

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FITTED CARPETS
SOFT FURNISHINGS
Dewhirst, Wakefield
Tel. 2829 Established 1772

WHITLEY BAY

W. B. MILNE
Plumbing and Heating
Gleneagles
Marine Gardens
WHITLEY BAY. Phone 553

YORK

THE TEA SHOP
(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden

LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc
Tel. 4025

H. B. DALE
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjama Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns. Large Stock of Fancy Goods.
Suits to Special Measure
21, PARLIAMENT STREET YORK

ILES
The Popular Fashion Experts and Glovers
YORK SELBY MALTON

Scotland

GLASGOW

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Limited
Established 1832
The Leading Furnishing House of Scotland
We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited.
Estimates Free
36, Jamaica St., Glasgow, C. 1

ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET
Electric Clocks
Of All Descriptions

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
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206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2.

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"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

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Glasgow, C. 2.
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The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
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Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Telephone Douglas 5141
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JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

WILLIAM ADAM
Colliery Agent and Merchant
Stobeross Mineral Station Glasgow, C. 3
Prompt Attention to all orders. Keenest prices. Now that you have your cellars full keep them full.
ESTABLISHED 1879 TEL. CENT. 3795

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PHONE:
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82, BATH STREET
Telephone Douglas 5891/2

JOHN ALVES
High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
6, Keivingrove St. Phone 4789 Douglas

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

What a Rhodes Scholar Is?

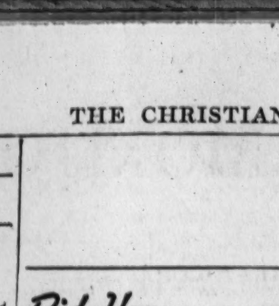
Cecil John Rhodes, after whom Rhodesia (a British possession in inland Africa) was named, was known as "an empire builder." He was England's most eminent representative in South Africa, and he served at one time as premier and virtual dictator of that vast region. He was instrumental in the adding of some 700,000 square miles of colonial territory to the British Empire.

His huge personal fortune, amassed in the Kimberley diamond fields, made it possible for him to found a system of scholarships to his **alma mater**, Oxford. The purpose of these Rhodes Scholarships is to promote world peace and good will, and shows the founder's deep interest in welding together the English-speaking peoples of the world.

To become a Rhodes Scholar, one must have marked scholastic ability, excellent character, and athletic prowess; and usually must have had at least two years of college training, be between the ages of 19 and 25, and be unmarried.

Rhodes Scholars are chosen annually from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica, Newfoundland, Bermuda, South Africa, and the United States. One scholar is chosen every third year in the island of Malta.

There are 32 Rhodes Scholars chosen each year in the United States. However, in 1939 the Rhodes Trustees decided that (1) elections to American Scholarships should be suspended for the duration of the war, (2) the then newly elected 1939 Scholars from the


CECIL JOHN RHODES

United States should not be allowed to sail for England, and (3) such American Scholars as were then residing at Oxford should be required to return to the United States immediately.

The Scholars thus displaced were, in most cases, enabled to continue their studies in the United States through the generosity of American universities which made available scholarships, fellowships, etc., and generously offered free tuition to displaced Rhodes Scholars.—**W. P. Keasbey**

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Boards and Committees

There are two kinds of committees, standing committees and special committees. A standing committee, as the name indicates, is a permanent group, selected to serve for a specified time in a stated capacity. The term is usually for the entire administration.

The bylaws of the society should state the number of committees, their size and their duties, and also in what manner they are to be selected. Special committees are chosen to perform certain duties ordered by the house. Their size, duties and time to report are usually contained in the motion that orders their appointment.

Standing committees report at certain times as occasion requires. Special committees report when their work is accomplished, and when their report is rendered they cease to exist.

A generally accepted rule governing the size of committees is that a committee for deliberation and counsel should be large; committees for action should be small.

When a club is small, it is usually a pure democracy. All the business is transacted by the entire body. But as the membership enlarges and the number of activities increases, the club shares the experience of mankind: that a pure democracy is possible only in a small and limited community, and the club therefore adopts the representative form, a republic based on democratic principles.

Delegating Duties

The first step is to delegate certain duties to one or more individual members. These groups are called committees. A board is a standing committee. A standing committee is just what the name suggests, a group of people selected to perform certain tasks for a specified time; the period is usually for the entire administration.

A special committee is a group selected when the need arises. Its number, instructions and method of appointment are usually stated in the order from the house by which the committee is created.

The chairman of a committee should call its meeting. If he fails to do this, any two members may call the meeting.

The quorum of a committee is a majority.

Procedure in a committee is similar to that in a general meeting, only much less formal, but it should be definite and orderly. The report of a committee should be the record of what was actually done when in session, not the record of conversations between individual members.

Never leave anything at loose ends in procedure. If you appoint a committee, tell it exactly what you want it to do. Remember that a committee can do only what it is definitely instructed to do, not all the things that it is not forbidden to do.

If you want a committee to take certain steps and to wait for further instructions, say so. If you want the committee to secure information and then act without further instruction, say so. A large part of the business of the average organization is performed by committees.

Assembly Methods

Methods for the assembling of committees differ widely. Sometimes they are elected directly by the house, sometimes they are appointed on the instruction of the house by a super committtee elected directly by the house for that purpose. This is a popular method in many organizations and is found very satisfactory.

An organization elects its officers and certain persons for special tasks. These constitute a governing board known as a "Board of Directors" or an "Executive Board."

This board appoints all committees and minor officers. These appointees are supervised by the Board of Directors, subject to the bylaws of the club. They report to the club itself, because they are appointed by the board subject to instructions from the club.

Sometimes the board has occasion to appoint a subcommittee from its own members to facilitate business. Such a committee should report to the board and not to the house.

Each organization must decide for itself what method is best adapted to its own purpose; in other words, those who serve should report to the body responsible for their creation.

For our encouragement we can remember that Thomas Jefferson said something like this: It is not so material that these rules be the best that could be devised for the purpose, the important thing is that you have a rule and that you live up to it.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Wide World

It Has Reached the End of Its Run

This private, richly appointed Pullman car, the height of swank in 1882, once rolled over the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and the Burlington Railroads carrying, in its time, such notable personages as President McKinley and Sarah Bernhart. But it served its time and, eventually, had to give way to modern, air-conditioned, streamlined palaces of the rails and was switched to the Aurora Railroad Shops in Illinois. There is no telling where it might have gone from there if it had not been for Robert M. Hoffman, a Chicago paint manufacturer with a leaning for things pertaining to railroading and who has a wide collection of model trains, cars and locomotives. Mr. Hoffman bought Old No. 70, as it was officially designated, and moved it to his estate at Barrington, near Chicago, where it now rests on a stretch of 50 feet of track and where, presumably, it will remain for the rest of its days waiting for the warning, "All aboard, for nowhere."

Brevities

Louisville Courier - Journal: There were beauty shops in Egypt 5,000 years ago. And whatever the Egyptian word for "shop" is we bet it was spelled like the equivalent of "shoppe."

Brubaker in the New Yorker: In the Clark investigation, we have a government agency accusing the film people of loyally supporting their country's policy. Hollywood never made as good a comedy as that.

Pathfinder: As we contemplate the new income taxes, it seems the simplest way for most of us to handle the matter would be to give everything we have to Uncle Sam and let him give us back the change, if any.

Detroit News: Morgenthau complains that high-priced legal talent helps multimillionaires to evade the spirit of the tax law. It is probably untrue, though, that some are being entered under Panama registry.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *is in his holy temple: let all the earth keep silence before him.*
—HAB. 2:20.

On Persistence

For twenty years I tried to get into one magazine; back came my manuscripts eternally. I kept on. In the twentieth year that magazine accepted one of my articles.—James Whitcomb Riley.

* * *

I never did anything by accident, nor did any of my inventions come indirectly through accident, except the phonograph. No, when I have fully decided that a result is worth getting I go ahead on it and make trial after trial until it comes.—Thomas A. Edison.

In Lighter Vein

Surprise for Dad

There was a ladder at the window and a young woman was on it when the policeman came along. To the young man at the foot of the ladder the officer said, "Eloping, eh?"

"No," answered the young man, "we've eloped already, and now we're coming home to live with the family."—Exchange.

Speaking of Sept. 30

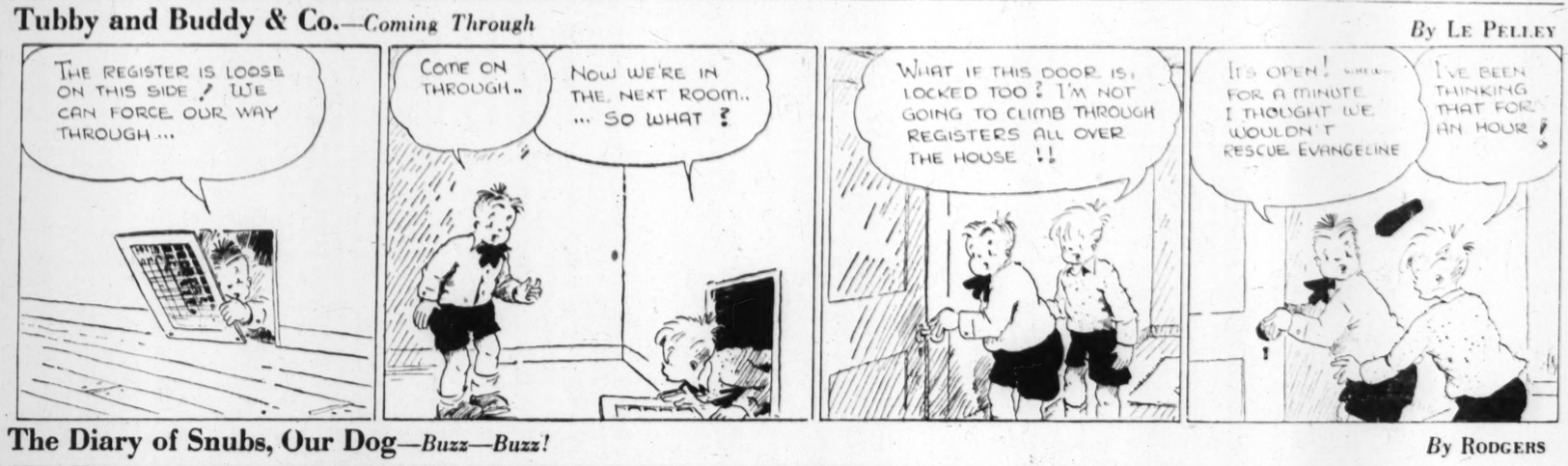
The rush last Tuesday to buy furs, jewelry, and costumes before the new 10 per cent Federal tax went into effect was comparable to the peak of Christmas buying. The occasion inspired H. G. W. S., New York City, to send in the following:

'Twas the night before taxes
And all through the stores
Not a creature was idle
Not even the doors.

Thanksgiving's been shifted
But quite unrehearsed
New taxes brought Christmas
October the first.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Coming Through*

By LE PELLEY


THE REGISTER IS LOOSE ON THIS SIDE! WE CAN FORCE OUR WAY THROUGH...
COME ON THROUGH..
NOW WE'RE IN THE NEXT ROOM.. ... SO WHAT?
WHAT IF THIS DOOR IS LOCKED TOO? I'M NOT GOING TO CLIMB THROUGH REGISTERS ALL OVER THE HOUSE!!
IT'S OPEN! FOR A MINUTE I THOUGHT WE WOULDN'T RESCUE EVANGELINE
I'VE BEEN THINKING THAT FOR AN HOUR!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Buzz—Buzz!*

By RODGERS

BUZZ-Z-Z
You don't see many bees around this time of the year-
But today I met up with one!
And he was a playful little rascal-
Guess he was just lonesome!

The Adventures of Waddles—*To Eat or Not to Eat*

By THE HAGERS

"DO YOU RECALL THE TIME," SAID JOE, "THAT YOU AND I PUT ON A SHOW?"
"LOOK, HERE'S YOUR UNIFORM," I QUACKED. "YOU 'WOWED' THEM IN THE SECOND ACT."
"YOU STILL LOOK HANDSOME IN THAT COAT," SAID JOE. "WHO WROTE THIS PERFUMED NOTE?"
"YOUR LUNCH IS READY!" AUNT MAYME CRIED. "MUST WE DESCEND TO FOOD?" JOE SIGHED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Strategy of Conviction

Some time ago the difficulties of an opposition party were bluntly summarized by a Republican Senator: "You can't 'out-war' Roosevelt any more than you could 'out-New-Deal' him." So far a divided Republican Party has only succeeded in "out-isolationing" the President. Many leaders and millions of members are not isolationists, but the majority of Republicans in Congress—whether from conviction or from the habit of opposition—have played the isolationist game in effect by opposing Administration steps to meet the war situation.

If there is any political strategy involved it is the hope that there will be a reaction toward isolation and that Republicanism will benefit from it. But this strategy runs the risk of hampering national defense now and international peace in the future. The situation is such that no mere considerations of strategy or of party advantage should control. Only the deepest conviction that Administration defense moves are wrong or that America should keep aloof can justify flat opposition today.

It is because his position is based on conviction—the conviction that America must play a powerful part in obtaining and maintaining a just peace that Wendell Willkie occupies such a strong place today. His speech at the National Republican Club dinner shows again that he knows the difference between mere obstructionism and effective, loyal opposition. He would have Republicans seize the leadership by seeking repeal of the Neutrality Act, on which the President apparently will "go easy" by asking only for revision.

Probably there are no more Republicans who are isolationists from conviction than there are Democrats. If those who see the need of America's taking a more active part in maintaining a decent world community would only follow their convictions, meanwhile seeking to improve rather than obstruct the Administration defense efforts, they might find the soundest party strategy as well as the most patriotic course.

A Wage-Price Mulberry Bush

When three children are playing "Here we go round the mulberry bush" and you take one out of the circle, it is not so likely to break up the game as to result in a more spirited chase between the other two.

The current situation in the United States with reference to price control is very much like that. The three principal players are industrial prices, farm prices, and industrial wages. The pending price control bill which has been undergoing hearings before the House Banking and Currency Committee proposes to lay a hand of parental restraint on the prices which industries charge but to do nothing about wages and little about farm prices.

Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, gave the committee his opinion that wages and farm prices cannot be left to rise unhampered if Congress means to be realistic about preventing inflation. At the same time a study by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, brought out the points that wholesale prices have risen 21 per cent in two years, real income of farmers is about 30 per cent higher than last year, and real wages in manufacturing are up about 23 per cent.

It might be added that even if it were possible to keep industrial prices by themselves from rising, the interplay of industrial wages and farm prices under present circumstances would keep forcing each other up.

Henry Morgenthau, United States Secretary of the Treasury, has advocated the policy which the Brookings president urges for keeping agricultural prices from going above "parity." This would be to release Government holdings of surpluses and to admit some supplies from other countries.

Mr. Morgenthau, however, told the House committee he did not favor including a ceiling on wages in the price control bill. This opinion went only to the advisability of the method, for he reiterated the view expressed earlier that labor leaders, farmers, or any other group were very short-sighted if they undertook to exploit the situation by ever-increasing demands. Nevertheless, much as one would like to trust moral suasion, there are indications that some stronger brake is needed on wage demands than Government mediatorial agencies have yet been able to apply.

Baseball Fans *Are* Good Sports

The thousands of fans present at the fifth and last game of the World Series deserve many words of appreciation.

A certain member of the Brooklyn Dodgers undoubtedly approached the game with a feeling of discouragement and failure. His error in the fourth game had paved the way for final Yankee victory.

Too often the reaction of a baseball crowd toward a player in such an instance is one of displeasure and loud criticism. However, when Mickey Owen's name was announced in the starting lineup, and again when he first appeared at bat, the crowd gave him a lusty cheer.

This must have been comforting music to Owen's ears. Doesn't it indicate that baseball fans are at heart just as "good sports" as, for instance, the gallery at a golf match?

Pammy's Example

There is courage and inspiration in the story of Pamela Hollingworth, five-year-old Lowell, Mass., girl, found safe in the White Mountains of New Hampshire after being "lost" eight days and nights in the woods.

Drinking from mountain brooks, going without food and dressed only in a shoulderless garment, she was termed virtually unharmed by physicians who examined her. Pouring rain and below-freezing temperatures had not hurt her. The ranger who came upon her, along with a squad of CCC boys, said she was in better condition than many of her rescuers.

What impressed all who saw her was her obvious lack of fear and her unshakable confidence that she would be rescued. Indeed, to some it seemed that Pammy had not thought of herself as being lost at all. Greeting her father, she smiled cheerfully, kissed him, and asked, "Daddy, where have you been?" In fact, the father's refusal to give up hope had kept several thousand searchers at their task after many had despaired.

While a ranger pointed out the child's lack of fear had protected her from injury—a recognition of the mental cause of physical effects—the Secretary of the Ministers' Union in Lowell, where prayers for Pammy's safety were voiced in every pulpit last Sunday, termed it "a startling realization of the efficacy of prayer." Members of the child's family were quick to attribute the rescue to divine power. "The only thing we can say is, 'Thank God,'" a family spokesman said.

Men do properly thank God for such evidences of divine protection. From their reliance on Him come the required qualities of faithfulness, perseverance, and courage which have their reward. These were expressed by all who took part in the search, and have earned for those who exercised them a memorable proof of the availability of good to all who seek it diligently.

R. F. D. Takes Wings

The Rural Free Delivery man is a well-loved, indispensable part of rural life in America. His daily visit to a large majority of the 6,800,000 farm homes of the nation is a highlight of the day. He is friend and counselor to all on his route.

But speed, and yet more speed, is the need of business today. So the United States Post Office has inaugurated a non-stop air-mail and delivery service that has just finished its first year of operation on a trial basis. Small communities were served in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, and Delaware.

The analysis of the year's trial reveals how closely urban and rural interests are joined. A large percentage of the air-mail volume was for orders from city stores and factories. A comparison of air-mail business shows that some communities increased this part of their mailing ten times over. The Post Office Department is planning to expand this phase of its work to include 2,500 towns in the next few years. The year has proved the plan to be needed, safe, and a successful business venture.

The R. F. D. man will still have his place. A plane may swoop down from the sky, hook onto a bag and drop another. But millions of farm folk will still be watching for the familiar car coming up the road.

You can't get a job by baby talk, says a contemporary's woman's page. Are there actually enough of the "clinging-vine" type left in these uniformed days to rate a scolding in their very own section of the paper?

Light in the Dark

(News—"Child Is Saved on N. H. Mountain")

Praise be to God for His all-saving love.
"A miracle!" the people cry. But no.
New England men and women were at prayer
The day before—a multitude at prayer.
And is not this the answer? This is proof
That prayer is answered and there is a Power
Able to save, and willing, when a grief
Is laid upon the altar of that Power.
The Saviour said a sparrow should not fall
Without God's help. And "Ye," he said again,
"are of more value. . . ." Let this thing be known.
Let this be made the most of, this the flower
Of holy faith that springs up in the dark.
While men betray, through darkness, other men
Into the hands of death, this wonder comes
Like a white lily full of light glowing
Out of the blackness. God be praised. The child
Unfearing proved that He does know and care.

PEARL STRACHAN

Our Readers Say—

"Thinking Toward Peace"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was a rare pleasure and privilege to me to encounter in the public press such a sane, clear-visioned and eminently accurate exposition of Federal Union as yours titled "Thinking Toward Peace." You have set forth in clear and concise language the nature, purpose, structure, and spirit of this movement, and have rendered an important public service.

There still remains much to be done. There are problems to be solved and obstacles and objections to be overcome. It is significant to note the striking analogy presented between the arguments and criticisms which were made a century and a half ago against the adoption of our own Constitution and those which are now advanced against Federal Union.

One of the most serious problems to be met has to do with the means and procedure necessary for the launching of this movement and putting it finally into operation. But this was also a formidable difficulty confronting the makers of the Constitution. Even the indomitable courage of Washington faltered in the face of this obstacle. "It is too probable," he said during the Convention debates, "that no plan we propose here will be adopted." But he added, "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair: the event is in the hand of God." And so with Federal Union. Federal Union is essentially a people's undertaking and it is to the people we must look for understanding support. We must give the people the true facts, and stimulate and encourage their interest and careful study of the subject.

We know that it is a thing which ought to be done: and what ought to be done can be done with divine help. With God all things are possible. GEORGE WESTERVELT

Goshen, N. Y.

Ammunition Waste

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Americans are asked to save and sacrifice for national defense, yet thousands of dollars worth of ammunition will be wasted by hunters this fall. This waste should be stopped! All ammunition manufactured in this country should be used for national defense, and the good of our beloved country.

Blair, Neb. (MRS.) J. O. SELBY

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Past the Pruning Stage

The Bookshelf

China's Case Against Japan

China's case against Japan is ably presented in JAPAN'S CONTINENTAL ADVENTURE, by Wang Ching-Chun. (New York: Macmillan. $3), a collection of articles and letters by a Chinese author and publicist (better known as C. C. Wang), supplemented by a grim eyewitness description of the outrages which accompanied the Japanese capture of Nanking in 1937 and an article by Owen Lattimore, now in China as special adviser to the Chinese Government, on Japanese oppression in Korea. Dr. Wang ranges over a considerable area, from some of the more minute details of the Sino-Japanese friction that preceded the Japanese seizure of Manchuria in 1931 to the broader aspects of the war of resistance which China has been waging against Japan since 1937.

Dr. Wang endeavors to prove what foreign Powers have been rather slow in accepting, that the vital interests of other countries are closely bound up with the fate of China. Should China fall, he asserts, Japan would be free to strike at Eastern Siberia, so that it would be an advantage for Russia to enter the struggle while China is still fighting. The Soviet Government, of course, has been giving the Chinese Nationalist Government aid of the lease-lend type; it is not yet clear whether this has been curtailed or suspended because of Russia's involvement in Europe.

Dr. Wang also appeals to America's sense of national interest. The longest coastline of the United States is on the Pacific; Alaska is not out of range of possible Japanese expansion; and the United States, in the author's opinion, would not avoid Far Eastern complications by quitting the Philippines. For Japan then might begin to threaten Hawaii and South America.

Dr. Wang is confident of the victory of his country's cause. As he writes: "With moderate help—indeed, even with the materials discarded as obsolete by the Western democracies—China will be able to bring Japan to her senses long before Japan can beat China to her knees."

The author directs most of his controversial fire against Japan; but he also presents the Chinese arguments against the practice of extraterritoriality, a form of foreign privilege which now remains only in China and in Egypt. He shows its inconveniences and injustices, the difficulty of enforcing Chinese laws and regulations in large cities where foreigners with extraterritorial privileges can be prosecuted only in their own consular courts, and under their own codes.

The gravest abuse of extraterritoriality was in the case of many Koreans who engaged in the drug trade and in smuggling silver out of China and then claimed immunity as Japanese subjects. But the whole system is out of line with the new sense of national sovereignty that is so pronounced in Asiatic countries. It will almost certainly disappear if China emerges united and victorious from the ordeal of the present war.

Most of the articles in this little book are factual discussions of some point that has arisen in Sino-Japanese relations—the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the fighting at Shanghai in 1932, the Japanese promotion of the drug trade in China, etc. Like most educated Chinese, Dr. Wang is a shrewd and nimble controversialist and is sufficiently master of the English language to drive home a point with an apt parable.

So he tells of an incident when he was asked why Japan should be blamed for its invasion of Manchuria and the Soviet Union should not be blamed for its occupation of Outer Mongolia, which has also been considered a part of China. Dr. Wang's reply was: "If the gentleman on my left should step on my toe and the gentleman on my right wield a knife, would not both instinct and wisdom compel me to ward off him with the knife and make no complaint about the toe?" W. H. C.

Down the Middle of the Road

Where Men Stand Blindfold

By Erwin D. Canham

The worst thing Americans could do on observing the unrest among the 150,000,000 people in Nazi Germany's prison camp would be to sit back and say: "There, you see, the Europeans are taking care of Hitler after all." Americans should not forget that the people who are rebelling do so against fearful odds, and—for a long time to come—with little personal hope. They sacrifice themselves that their countrymen may one day be free.

The rebellions are taking place, very largely, because one nation, Soviet Russia, is at last putting up a stubborn military resistance on the soil of the continent itself against the German military machine. The invincibility of the German arms has now been thoroughly challenged. But if Russia is not able to hold out, if Germany's armies are once more free to act altogether as policing forces, then all the resistance that is now welling forth would almost certainly go back underground. And the ultimate overthrow of the Nazi power would be deferred for a long time.

* * *

Thus the amount of aid the United States and Britain can give the armies now fighting the Germans on continental soil will directly affect the amount of resistance that will be forthcoming over the 750,000 square miles of conquered territories from the Arctic Circle to Greece. Potentially, as events of the last few weeks have shown, there is a vast new front in continental Europe which can be opened up against the Germans. It is a front that will run everywhere the Germans are. It could be the most damaging front of all. But it needs external military pressure, either from the Eastern Front or from British pushes on the periphery, or from air bombardment—and preferably from all three—to establish its effectiveness.

The Germans are now seeking to crush this internal resistance by measures of reprisal and repression. They are patently not succeeding. But they are not succeeding because the captive peoples at last have allies—allies who are bringing external military resistance at the same time. Let this resistance die down, and the Germans would be given the opportunity to double and triple and quadruple their internal reprisals. The direct physical effects of such reprisals might be sufficient to cripple European civilization as expressed through elite leadership for many decades to come. The loss of the bravest and finest—not simply of the youth—in Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece, would be a world tragedy. The effects would be felt in all countries for a long time to come. The world has no surplus of leadership, and potential leaders cannot all fly to refuge in the still free countries. Wise thinkers, bold industrialists, able engineers—yes, all upright men and industrious women—in one nation are assets to all nations. To have the best of them wiped out is a catastrophe to us all.

The problem, obviously, is to end the war as swiftly as possible. A negotiated peace today, experience has grimly proved, would be another boon to Hitler, another step on the road to complete conquest, and the American Government is pledged—with Britain and the governments-in-exile—to defeat of the Nazis. So the heroic uprisings in Europe bring us back to the main point: the need of intensified American effort against this challenge of world aggression. The more we help, the more the captive peoples will be able to do. The sooner the war can end.

But sanguine hopes should not now be aroused. How these desperate European captives will weather the winter remains to be seen. Presumably, if the external pressure on Germany continues, the internal uprisings will intensify. But they will be under the fearful drain of hunger, privation, cold, and ruthless reprisal. New and ingenious attempts to dull and sap their courage may be expected.

* * *

The captive nations will be in the front line of the fight for freedom. Their sacrifice is stupendous. They are not fighting for Britain, for imperialism, for economic hegemony, but for their right to live in freedom. That is what the United States stands for, too. Can those Americans who scorn Britain's cause turn equally indifferent eyes on the proud, dogged Norwegians whose blankets have now been commandeered for German soldiers with the taunt that their national existence means nothing to the Reich, or on the Danes and Netherlanders whose happy, tidy prosperity has been turned to penury, or the sturdy Czechs among whose best men the executioner now takes dreadful toll?

It is not the Soviet Union's battle for which we are preparing supplies—though the materials find their way through the Caucasus to Red armies. It is not to preserve the primacy of the British Empire that we make bombers. The events of these weeks show, with new and transfigured clarity, that the contest is an age-old one. It is for the salvation of free men, everywhere. A shot fired in Concord was heard round the world. Shots fired against the blank walls of Europe, where men stand blindfold, can be heard just as far.

The Wide Horizon

Should Women Be Conscripted?

By Clarissa Lorenz

Mrs. Roosevelt's suggestion that the United States conscript girls between the ages of 18 and 24 for a year's training and service has brought an avalanche of criticism. In America, we have no tradition of utilizing "woman-power" for war, and the question of registration for women therefore rests wholly on public opinion.

Women in England have shown how useful they can be in wartime. There, as in China and Russia, they have either taken their places beside men or set up organizations of their own. In the present war, all women are serving in some capacity or other. And lately, all women under 30 were conscripted, that is, compelled to show that they are actively participating in national defense.

Public opinion in America is coming to feel that some type of registration for women will be desirable if not imperative. Modern war makes Mrs. Smith's yard the battlefront, and preparedness in these times of swiftly moving events demands early organization, a warning that cannot be repeated too often.

* * *

The writer has collected the opinions of several leading citizens on this subject.

Raymond Gram Swing said: "I find it rather repellent to consider women as apart from other citizens, since I'm a feminist by conviction and marriage. The whole purpose of the feminist movement was that we stop saying women and begin to say persons. There are many families in America where the women are equal in responsibilities to the men, and where children are looked upon as individuals. In so far as you get that, you have a free society. I think women ought to be registered for conscription but not that they should be exploited, as the German girls were when put on farms to get cheap labor."

André Maurois said: "I think we can depend on the average housewife to volunteer, but if I'm being too optimistic, then certainly I advocate registration. A free country should be able to act as quickly as a totalitarian country."

Dorothy Thompson said: "I am against conscription of women in time of war, but I am for a nation-wide organization of women." As her secretary explained, Miss Thompson thinks that women would voluntarily do everything required of them.

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, said: "I do not believe it will be necessary to conscript women in this country. More and more, they are registering voluntarily."

Anna Lord Strauss, president of the New York League of Women Voters (and the great-granddaughter of Lucretia Mott), said: "Today there is need for every woman and man to contribute his bit. Women have two grave responsibilities. One is to unite our country into a representative government that will prove this government of the people, by the people, and for the people to be a successful reality. The other is to do all in their power to see that England is supplied with the goods she needs. . . . We must not sit by and rely on others to uphold our freedom."

* * *

There seems to be little difference of opinion as to women's doing the work, and virtually none as to their being conscripted if necessary. The only question is whether we can get enough help from women without using compulsion. Since the majority of women are busy most of the day, and far more women are performing "indispensable" services, conscription might involve such a complicated mass of exemptions as to be untenable. A voluntary registration, on the other hand, picks out automatically the women that are available and states the times at which they are available.

However, there is danger of confusion in the term "volunteer." It is one thing for Miss Smith to "volunteer" because she wants a uniform and then quit because she can't stand Miss Jones, or to roll bandages for Britain because it's smart to be patriotic and then quit when it becomes smarter to do something else. It is quite another thing for her to assume voluntarily a formal and binding obligation of service to the State.

For if and when war does come, make no mistake, there will be a job for every American woman who has a hand to spare. The mere conduct of war involves a vast amount of clerical work, handling documents and distributing records, which women can do and are doing if anything better than men. If they take over the bulk of this administrative work, many more troops can be drawn out of the five or six million men in Class A.

Whether war comes or not, registration will at least have made the American woman a better equipped citizen.

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